THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

J. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1873. [VOLUME VI—NUMBER 4

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, JUNE 22, 1873.

CHOLERA.

Appalling Scenes of Death.

Havoc Everywhere at Work.

Fifty Stories Afloat and the Utter Depopulation of the City Going On.

Special Dispatches to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, June 21, 1873.

We had a very heavy thunder storm last night, and all predicted that it would have a cool effect. The weather of yesterday was extremely hot, and to that is attributed the awful ravages of the disease.

Up to 5 P. M. there were eighty-two deaths. The total number for the day must have been nearly ninety, of which a large proportion were negroes. J. K. Jenkins, Jailer, was one of the dead. W. H. Nance, the well known insurance agent, was another victim of the fell disease.

The weather is very hot again this morning. The railroad and telegraph offices will probably be moved out to points on the lines. Half the population has already left the city. By comparing the mortality with the reduced number in the city, you will better appreciate the terrible nature of the disease. Graves can everywhere be seen carrying away the dead. This is no place for the timid and even the stout-hearted shudder at the scenes of death.

JUNE 21—12:30 P. M.

The disease is raging fearfully to-day; mortality unprecedented. The bravest are sick at heart.

JUNE 21—6 P. M.

At 4 o'clock the deaths numbered between 40 and 50. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number. It is believed that the deaths to-day will exceed one hundred. Wild rumors are afloat. People are fleeing in every direction, and no man remains except in imminent peril of his life. The scenes of each day are appalling and beyond description.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK

Susan B. Anthony Indicted for Illegal Voting.

Cholera Decreasing in Memphis.

WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mrs. White was appointed Postmistress at Water Valley, Miss Buford suspended.

ON FURLOUGH.

Secretary Richardson has gone to Harvard. Secretary Delano has gone on seventy days, leave of absence.

ABOUT TO CHANGE HANDS.

The Star says the Automatic Telegraph with its franchises are about to pass into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

TOMB STONES.

The War Department wants a quarter of a million head stones for the Union dead.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Hoar, formerly Attorney General, is prominent for Chief Justice.

CHOLERA.

One death to-day of cholera, of cleanly colored woman, in a healthful locality. It is said that cucumbers were the cause.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Michigamme City, Marquette county, Lake Superior, was yesterday destroyed by fire, which caught from burning woods. Around it place was an iron mining town, and contained some six hundred inhabitants. Among the buildings burned was the mill of Jackson Brothers, just equipped at an expense of $40,000. At the Spurr Mine two barns and number of log houses were burned. The fire so warped the rails on the Marquette, Houghton and Ontario Railroad as to render the passage of cars impossible in certain parts. Telegraph poles were burned and the wires are lying down along the track.

Several cases of choleratic diarrœha have occurred.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England on Sunday gentle and light winds, mostly from the west and southwest and clear or partly cloudy weather is probable. For the middle States, the lower lake region winds backing to the south-west and south-easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather with brisk winds and squalls on Lake Erie. For the South Atlantic States light to fresh winds mostly from the west and south and partly cloudy weather with an occasional coast rain. From Tennessee and Missouri to Ohio and upper lakes, falling barometer; fresh and brisk south to east winds with cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh south-west to south-east winds and partly cloudy weather with possibly occasional rain areas.

The afternoon telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, North Michigan, Dakotah and Montana are partly missing.

NEW YORK.

SUN STROKES.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Seven sunstrokes yesterday.

TO SAIL.

The steamer Junista is expected to sail today through Hell Gate. Her crew is reduced from 210 to 130. She takes 2,500 tons of coal for the use of the Tigress. The Junista also takes two steam launches. The Tigress is expected to reach Brooklyn navy yard on Monday, when the work of fitting her out will be immediately begun in order that she may leave here for her cruise on the fourth or fifth of July. The Tigress will be provisioned for two years.

THE SHARKEY TRIAL.

The jury in the Sharkey trial returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury recommended mercy.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

While Nathan Harsh and Porter were breaking up old cartridges in Harsh Bros. ordnance store, for the purpose of filling new ones with their contents, a terrific explosion occurred, of over twenty thousand cartridges strewn over the floor. The front and back windows were blown out, and two men sitting in front of the store violently blown into the street, but not seriously hurt. Harsh and Porter, and W. Harsh and his three little sons, were found frightfully injured. One of the children was terribly disfigured, the skin being burned off of the greater part of the body.

MEACHAM'S REPORT.

Meacham's report of the Modoc fighting during the war, states that the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every warrior in their force, at no time numbering more than sixty-five; and that during the first three days' fighting this band not only hold out against eight hundred troops, armed with every appliance of modern warfare, but kept a passage open for their retreat which even the Warm Spring Indian scouts could not close. Meacham's idea of the best policy to pursue for the future is to abolish all tribal lines, that the Indians be made amenable to the laws, and be placed on the same footing with other murderers.

FARO BANKS CLOSED.

All the faro banks were closed to-day, anticipating a police raid.

BOAT RACE.

During the scrub race of the New York yacht club, to-day, the Magic and Restless collided, both being damaged considerably. No one hurt.

YELLOW FEVER.

Four cases of yellow fever are reported by the Brooklyn Union, in State street, in that city.

Deaths for the week, 474.

CANANDAIGUA, June 21.—District Attorney Crowley to-day entered a nolle pros. in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON ALARMED.

BOSTON, June 21.—Massachusetts State Board of Health has addressed a circular to the cities and towns of the State advising health authorities to take prompt measures to avert danger from Asiatic cholera.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NASHUA, June 21.—Ella F. Woods, who was shot one week ago by Henry Jewett, is dead.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Judge C. Hayden, of Arizona, left camp McDowell, May 24th, with a party of four Americans and five Mexicans to prospect along Salt River. They had eight days' provisions only. Nothing since has been heard of the party, and it is feared they have been murdered by Apachee Indians.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—All the parties arrested on the charge of maltreating the little girls were discharged to-day. No signs of violence, at first suspected, were found.

FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, June 21.—Forty houses were burned and one child killed.

The Menoisville and St. Clair hose companies, coming to the rescue, made four miles afoot, in sixteen minutes.

Several firemen were injured by the falling walls. Loss, $130,000.

OHIO.

CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Three deaths on Thursday and three on Friday reported from cholera.

WISCONSIN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Eight bodies have been recovered from Michigamme fire; others are missing. The people refugeed in Lake Toronto. The fire is sweeping the woods. The Inter-Colonial Railway is suffering a loss. The railroad contractors suffer heavy.

TEXAS.

CROPS.

BRENHAM, June 21.—The daily rains for the past month have nearly ruined the crops in this county. The planters are unable to keep down the weeds. A great portion of the land in cultivation has been abandoned in consequence of the above facts.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 21.—Up to noon yesterday, at which time the Great Eastern was in 58 deg. 45 min. N. long. 28 W., 740 miles of cable had been paid out.

FRANCE.

SEIZURE OF GOODS.

PARIS, June 21.—Executions have been issued against the goods of Gustave Courbet, and they are to be sold to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in reconstructing the Vendome Column.

SPAIN.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported that Senor Castellar is engaged in drawing a constitution for the Federal Republic which is to be analogous to that of the United States of America. The number of States is understood to be fifteen including Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Madrid is to remain as Capital. The President of the Federal Republic is to be elected by universal suffrage, and the term of office will be five years. Senators to be chosen by the States, and the deputies will be elected by universal suffrage.

BAYONNE, June 21.—The Carlists in this city have received dispatches announcing that the insurgents have captured the town of Pancorbo, in the Spanish province of Burjas, with 400 prisoners.

TURKEY.

APPOINTMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—Gregory Aristarchi Bey has been appointed Turkish Minister at Washington, in place of Beseque Bey, who has resigned.

The report that the Sultan is seriously ill is without foundation.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is a glance of the additional evidence in the Polaris examination which has just been printed. Gustave W. Linquist, a native of Stockholm, was a seaman on board that vessel, was the last one that left it and never had any other belief than Capt. Hall died a natural death, although he knew there were men around who did not like Hall. There was good discipline while the Captain lived, but They put a Discipline along with him in his grave. There was no mutiny or difficulty of that kind. At the time the ship and the floe parted she did not leak more than she had for a considerable period before; he saw the ship next day, and thought those on board could not have failed to see all on the floe, because they had the masthead to see from, but he did not know; the condition of the vessel was such that they could have done so. They might, he said, have thought it easier for us to get to them. I do not think the ship will be able to get out without help, because she has but little coal, and under canvas she cannot pass through the ice. I think the parting between us and the ship purely accidental.

Peter Johnson, seaman, a native of Denmark, testified that he had no reason to believe Captain Hall died from any other than a natural cause.

The night the ship was lost, Capt Buddington was all right; there was no liquor on the ship. Wm. Jackson, the cook, a native of New York, said Hall accused the people of poisoning him; didn't call them by name, but would point toward Dr. Bessels and say, "that man poisoned me." After he became very bad, he thought everybody was trying to poison him. It was said he was out of his head. Hall thought the witness was going to shoot him. He had no idea Hall died any but a natural death.

John Heron, the steward, is a native of Liverpool, but an American citizen, testified: When Captain Hall came back from his sledge journey, 24th October, that he, in response to Hall's request, gave him a cup of coffee, which was made by the cook, but he had no idea he died from other than natural cause.

He was pretty sure that Buddington was not drunk when the ship and floe parted. Buddington's command was submitted to by every person on board. He thought that the Polaris would come out all right.

Wm. Hinderman, a seaman, born in Germany, had no reason to believe that Hall did not die a natural death, and thought the separation of the ship and floe was accidental. He thought that the ship could have come to them if she had been in good condition.

Fred Aunting, a seaman, born in Russia, testified that he did not know what was the matter with Hall. He had never heard of any difficulty, except some little difference between Capt. Hall and Mr Meyer at Disco, and had never seen any of the officers drunk, nor did he hear that John W. C. Kruger, seaman, testified at Disco there was some grumbling in regard to the grub. Rumors were afloat in the ship that Dr. Bessels, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Chester and the engineers and Capt. Buddington were about to leave the ship. There was some talk among the crew, but it amounted to nothing; it was not known at the time if it had attracted the attention of Captain Hall. The witness did not hear anything about it from Capt. Buddington himself. It amounted to nothing after they left Disco.

Frederick Jampt, a seaman, born in Prussia, testified that after the death of Hall, one of the men went often in the morning and met Capt. Buddington.

The Captain said: Well, Henry, there is a stone off my heart. Henry said, why so? Why Captain Hall is dead. We did not, the witness said, like that very well. As far as my opinion goes I think Captain Hall died a natural death. Captain Buddington made fun of Captain Hall a good many times among the men. Captain Buddington was very friendly to Captain Hall till his back was turned. Captain Buddington was drunk very often. We did not think the vessel would be able to come out without assistance, as she had only thirteen or fourteen tons of coal on board, just enough to last her for the winter.

NEW YORK.

HERALD SPECIAL.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Herald's special from Biarritz says Serrano, Mortos Caballero de Rodas, Gaminde, Sagosto and others, residing here in the neighborhood, are endeavoring to organize a moderate party and secure the possesion of the government of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the regular regiments now in the Republican service, intending, if this secures a sufficient force, to march on Madrid. Propositions of this nature were made to Elio, Dorrigarry, Lizzarga and other leading Carlists, all of whom refused to have any relations with Serrano or his party, but it is believed that many regular regiments of the Spanish army are now in the interest of this conspiracy. The party pretends to favor a Unitarian and Conservative Republic. The Carlists were told that, should they not accept the proposition, the Northern provinces will be abandoned to them and the troops withdrawn to the Southern side of the Ebro, until the re-establishment of material order in Spain proper, when the invasion and war of conquest against the Navarre and Basque country will be undertaken.

Details of the burning of western bound mails from this city last Wednesday evening show that they were packed into a common baggage car, filling the car half full, and that a hole in the top of the car admitted sparks from the engine. That fire was discovered in reaching Batavia and the car was backed under a water spout, which quenched the fire and soaked a few bags of what remained. When the postmaster of Batavia arrived, he found a small mob appropriating such books, papers and letters as they could lay hands on. The railroad officials declined to assist the postmaster in driving the mob away, and the crowd only desisted on the postmaster's violently threatening them. The mail bags saved were sent on at 4 P. M. on Thursday. The postmaster at Batavia says that the fire was caused by the neglect of the railroad men.

TEXAS.

BROWNSVILLE, June 21.—Manico Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly chief police of Matamoras, was arrested here yesterday, and remanded to Mexico by demand of authorities, under extradition treaty, charged with having killed the chief of police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Manico Portugal. Sometime ago, during the revolution of last year Manlico Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Ranches and Bagdad, Mexico, and killed several citizens in those places, and has since been engaged in cattle stealing and plundering along the frontier, with his companions.

TENNESSEE.

MORTUARY.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—Deaths from cholera to-day are 47 blacks and 11 whites. The weather is rainy, with occasional sunshine.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The weather to-day is clear and hot.

There were 14 deaths from cholera. The reports from the surrounding country state that disease still prevails, but in less violent form.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 21.—A dispatch from Dantzic says 42 Polish raftsmen, on the Vistula, were attacked by cholera, and 25 of them died. Of the remainder, 17, 4 entirely recovered.

Another Lazaretto has been established at Fort Newfhar, four miles from Dantzic.

ITALY.

ROME, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported in the Province of Terviso. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA COMMISSIONER RESIGNED.

VIENNA, June 21.—Mr. Jackson Schultz has retired from the chief commission of the United States, and Hon. John Gay, American Minister, has sent a dispatch to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Garretson was one of the suspended commissioners and was re-appointed by Mr. Schultz as one of his assistants. Gen. Van Buren has left Vienna, having abandoned all hopes of reinstatement.

The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the exhibition yesterday, and passed through all the sections. His majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American department, and spent some time in the examination.

The weather is intensely hot.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands 21; sales 207 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 1368 bales; gross 2,940.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day, 25 bales.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 18,100 bales, and the market closed as follows: July, 20 1-32a20 5-16. August, 20a20 1-32. September, 18 11-16a18 7-8. October 17 15-16a11 1-16. November 17 15-16. December, 17 1-32.

Flour dull and heavy; 5a10 lower; common to fair extra $5a8; good to choice $8 05 to $10 50. Wheat 1 cent lower, with holders anxious. Corn steady and in fair demand. Pork weaker; new $16 40. Lard weak at 8 7-8a 8 15-16. Naval stores very quiet. Groceries quiet. Freights quiet.

Money abundant at 3a5. Sterling 9 1-8. Gold 15 1-32a15 1-32. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very quiet.

Bank statement shows a gain in reserves of one eighth million.

Specie shipments to-day, $394,000.

Imports of merchandise, three and three quarter million.

Bank statement shows that loans have increased 1 1-4 million. Specie increase 3-8 million. Legal tenders have increased 1/2 million. Deposit increase 2 1-4 million.

Arrived Virginia, Weybosset.

LATER—81s 21 1-4; 62s 15 3-4; 64s 16; 65s 17 1-4; new 19 1-4; 67s 20 1-4; 68s 19 1-4; new 5s 14; 10-40s 12 1-4. Tennessee 6s 79; new 79. Virginia 6s 43; new 50. Consols 55; deferred 30. Louisiana 6s 44; new 40. Levee 6s 40; do. 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 90. North Carolinas 25; new 16; special tax 10. South Carolinas 20; new 16 1-2. April and October 24.

The cotton market during the week has ruled quiet. A further advance of one fourth of a cent has brought business almost to a stand-still. Prices for a greater part were nominal, and an upward movement is most altogether of a speculative nature, based on a large short interest and reduced stocks and unfavorable reports of growing crops. Sales for the week aggregate 135,636 bales, of which 131,450 were contract stock, and 4,185 for immediate delivery, as follows: 1,362 for export, 2,061 for spinning, and 762 to speculators; included were 150 bales to arrive. Naval stores have been moderately active, but prices at the close were weak.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour dull and lower. Corn quiet at 40. Pork easier at $15 50a$16 75. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet at 7 1-4, 9 1-4, 9 1-4, 9 3-8. Whisky steady at 90.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork lower and held at $16 37 1-2a16 75. Bacon in fair demand at 7 1-2, 9 1-2, 9 5 8. Sugar-cured hams, 13 1-4a14 1 2; plain 13. Lard 8 1-2 tierce; 9 1-2a10 1-2 keg; 8 1-2 steam. Whisky firm at 90a—1.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Cotton easier; middlings 18 1-4. Net receipts 372 bales. Sales 135. Stock 14,456.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton—demand light; low middlings 18 7-8; middlings 18 5-8a18 3-4. Net receipts 447; gross 448; exports coastwise, 2,380; sales 500; last evening 1,200; stock 45,156.

Bran dull at 68a70. Hay firmer at 22a24. Prime pork easier at $17 50. Sugar dull at 8 7-8 for fair. Other articles unchanged. Sterling exchange 36 1-4; New York sight 1/2 premium; gold 15 1-2.

WILMINGTON, June 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19. Net receipts 15; exports coastwise 25; sales 41; stock 2,648.

NORFOLK, June 21.—Cotton weak; low middlings 18 3-4. Net receipts 747; exports coastwise 95; sales 160; stock 5,907.

BOSTON, June 21.—Cotton—middlings 21. Net receipts 36; gross 2,068; sales 200; stock 16,000.

BALTIMORE, June, 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 20 1-4. Net receipts 329; gross 347; exports coastwise 36; sales 71; stock 3,836.

GALESTON, June 21.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 15a15 1-4. Net receipts 166; sales 100; stock 23,856.

AUGUSTA, June 21.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 18. Net receipts 68; sales 83.

MOBILE, June 21.—Cotton quiet and easy; good ordinary 16 1-4 low middlings 17 3-4; middlings 18 3 4. Net receipts 61; exports Continents 8; coastwise 143; sales 200; stock 16,957.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 18 3-4; low middlings 18a15 1-4; good ordinary 16 3-4a17. Net receipts 191; gross 389; difference from Mobile, exports coastwise 137; sales 100; stock 12,485.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Cotton firm; low middlings 17 3-4a18. Receipts 259; shipments 937; stock 18,494.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8 7-8 to 9; Orleans 9 1-8 to 9 1-4.

LATER.—Cotton easier, partially a shade lower; uplands 8 7-8. Sales 10,000; speculative exports 2,000.

LATER.—Cotton firm; uplands 8 7-8; Orleans 9 1-8; sales American 6,000; Savannah and Charleston July shipments 9; July and August delivery 8 7-8 Orleans June delivery 8 7-8; July and August 9.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BELL.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bell are invited to attend the funeral of the former, at the Christian Church, on Hunter street, this morning at ten o'clock.

OBITUARY.

BONNHEIM—Died, Friday, June 20th, about seven o'clock, SOLOMON BONNHEIM, infant son of Rev. B. A. Bonnheim.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Surrender of Gen. Lee,

At Appomattox, C. H., Va.,

April 9th, 1865.

A MAGNIFICENT 14 x 18 inch Engraving of the surrender of Lee, showing the commanding Generals, Armies, and a beautiful landscape scene. It is artistic in execution, beautiful in design, and sure to have an enormous sale. Agents wanted everywhere. Sample copies sent by mail, on a roller, post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, 3 for 50 cents, or 6 for $1. Address,

J. C. BURROW, Publisher,
Lock Box. 151,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

☞ Catalogues of Books, Pictures, &c., sent free. june22-d1t&w1t

For Sale,

ON TUESDAY MORNING N. XT,

One Fine Milch Cow with young Calf,

At the Atlanta Auction House of
june22 d2: WITT & JOYNER.

For Sale,

A CHOICE RESIDENCE—6 good rooms, elegant corner lot—fine garden, beautiful front yard. Rare chance to secure a desirable Home in the Gate City.

Apply to BELL & GOLDSMITH,
june22—d2t Real Estate Agents.

A 7-Octave Concert Grand Piano AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD

By the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson,

THURSDAY MORNING, 26TH JUNE

AT 9 O'CLOCK.

A 7-Octave Concert Grand Piano

THIS is a rare opportunity for any Institution, Society or School, to procure a superior CONCERT GRAND PIANO at a very low figure, as it must be sold regardless of price—the original cost $1,600. The instrument is now on exhibition.

june22-d1t J. R. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

TO all Popular Summer Resorts in New York, the New England States, the Canadas, and New Brunswick, for sale at the General M. R. Passenger and Ticket Office, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia. R. D. MANN, Agent.

june22—d1t

Members of Central Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F.

ON next Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., there will be an election of Officers for the ensuing term held, at Central Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F.

A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

FRANK T. RYAN,
Recording Secretary.

Atlanta, June 22, 1873—june22-d1t

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sep13-w1y

Bargains! Bargains!

JOHN RYAN'S DRY GOODS STORE!

JOHN RYAN has returned from New York, after purchasing some of the GREATEST BARGAINS it has ever been his pleasure to offer in this city.

The Stock will be Ready on Monday,

when he will display Goods purchased from Auction Sales, Bankrupt Sales and Private Sales,

AT LESS PRICE THAN HALF THEIR VALUE!

The citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country, are very respectfully requested to call and examine without further notice, as the stock is THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN ATLANTA, and

Must be Closed Out During the Summer Months,

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. The Stock is full, complete, with every variety of Goods,

ALL FRESH AND NEW.

june22—d3t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James Milliken, of the county of DeKalb, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawton Black, Esquire, Register, on the 10th day of July, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMITH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
june21—d1t

THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,

—AT—

COLLEGE TEMPLE,

Newnan, Ga.,

JUNE 23d, 24th, 25th, 1873.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

MONDAY, 9 o'clock A. M.—Readings by First and Second Divisions
" 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.—Art Exhibition by Miss Tennyson and Class. Address by Rev. A. M. Thigpen.
" 8 o'clock P. M.—Annual Concert by Miss Cowart and Class.

TUESDAY, 9 o'clock A. M.—Readings by Junior Class.
" 11½ o'clock A. M.—Masonic Address before Coweta Lodge, by Prof. J. M. Richardson
" 8 o'clock P. M.—"Floral and Fairy Festival"

WEDNESDAY, 10 o'clock A. M.—Commencement Exercises.
Alumni Essay—Mrs. Lizzie McLendon Bigby, M. A.
Annual Poem—Mrs. Dollie Brewster Woodroof, M. A.
Literary Address—W. G. Whitby, City Editor of The Atlanta Constitution.
" 8 to 12 P. M.—Reception—Complimentary to Graduates.

M. P. KELLOGG, A. M.,
President and Proprietor.

N. B.—Visitors will be passed over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and return for ONE FARE.

By order of L. P. GRANT, Supt.
june15-d3t—sun-weds-and sun before 25th

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,

may4-d3m at Old Rock Ice House.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Murder in the first degree is generally brought to light, but thousands of quiet murders, of which the world never hears, are committed by the administration of wrong medicines. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the fever-ridden, the rheumatic, are too often poisoned with deadly drugs, when the persistent use of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

with proper precautions as to diet and regimen, would inevitably have worked a speedy and thorough cure. In kidney diseases, bowel complaints, fevers, hysterical paroxysms, and all other ailments that reduce the strength and vital power of the system, sustain, refresh, purify, cleanse and regulate it with this invaluable saline remedy. Sold by all druggists.

june15-d&w3w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of William Watkins—In Bankrupt cy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William Watkins, of Atlanta, in county of Fulton, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. May 20, 1873.

AUGUSTUS B. CULBERSON, Assignee.
may21—d1aw3w
☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Richard J. Moseley—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Richard J. Moseley, of Morgan county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.

PATRICK S. BURNEY, Assignee.
Madison, Ga., May 20, 1873.
may21—d1aw3w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of William Baldwin, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William Baldwin, of Maxeys, in the County of Oglethorpe, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. June 13, 1873.

JAMES YOUNG, Assignee.
june18-d1aw3w Antioch, Oglethorpe county, Ga.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Joseph Heard—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that we have been appointed Assignees of the estate of Joseph Heard, of Cherokee county, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. May 20, 1873.

J. J. A. SHARP, } Assignees.
JAMES O. DOWDA, }
may21—d1aw3w
☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

Madison House,

Madison, Georgia,

P. R. WOODARD ..... Proprietor
may23-d1t

GRAY ELLIOT'S CHOICE.

BY ANNIE MARIA.

Written for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.)

"Oh! dear, there's not a bit of milk in the house, and Belle wants her tea! Hannah is helping her dress and I'm sure I don't see else to send [illegible]? Susie! Susie! [illegible]

"Coming, mother!" sounded a cherry voice from without, as the owner opened the door.

"Susie, child," I will have to get you to run over to Mrs. Green's after the milk. Hannah is busy up stairs with your sister Belle, and can't be spared. Take the little pitcher, dear, and run quickly. Belle will be down directly, and then she'll want her tea. Its getting late now. There! that's her calling! Hurry back, love!" and the tired, patient, over-worked mother hastened up stairs at the imperious call of her elder daughter, while the younger one went for the pitcher, and buttoping on her shabby, well-worn water-proof, hastened out in the direction of Mrs. Green's.

It was a bitter, cold day in mid-winter. It had snowed and sleeted alternately the day before, and now the snow upon the ground was so over-crusted with ice as to render walking not only extremely difficult but dangerous also. From the tops of the houses and fences great crystal-like icicles were pendant, while the trees were fairly groaning beneath the great load of ice deposited there by the "Frost King." The tall, gaunt elms in the front yard stood like ghostly sentinels in their white robes.

It was nearly a half mile to Mrs. Green's, yet Susie went bravely onward, though the hand that held the pitcher was fast growing purple and numb with the cold, for Susie, in her haste, had forgotten her gloves. Once the treacherous ice came near giving her a fall, but a friendly paling stood just in her way, and grasping this she went on again. Her thoughts were busy all the while. It was hard to send her out in such weather as this, she knew—almost cruel. Yet, not once did she blame her mother, nor even the cold, haughty, unfeeling sister, who was the main cause of her taking the servant's place.

Poor Susie! she had a hard time of it, truly; yet the girl never murmured, but day after day worked on patiently and submissively. It was wrong, she knew, for her mother to show such partiality between herself and Belle. But then she and Belle were so widely different. Beautiful in form and feature, queenly in carriage, and elegant and fascinating in manner, Belle seemed borned to be a lady; while she, Susie, was nothing but a plain-faced, awkward little thing, whom nobody cared much for, except papa, and who was never made to fill a high station in life, or "queen it" in society as Belle did. The girl did not do herself justice. She was not beautful, truly, but there was something quite attractive about her face, though at first sight many there were who pronounced it quite plain. Then looking way down into the great wide-open, truthful, gray eyes, you knew them to be a mirror of the soul within.

Some, who knew the two sisters well, preferred the younger, plain and unassuming though she was. But Belle was the acknowledged beauty, and had numerous escorts to theatres, concerts, balls and parties, while Susie had never been inside of a ball-room in her life, and had not the remotest idea of what an opera was like. And as for a gentleman admirer! why she had never had one—yes, without there was Gray Elliot, and Susie's face fairly blushed as she thought of him. But she checked herself suddenly. What right had *she* to think of the handsome, wealthy, aristocratic Gray Elliot? 'Tis true, he had seemed quite attentive once or twice when she happened to meet him, and always asked after her when he called; but then he was Belle's especial property, or at least Belle seemed to think so, and openly boasted of her conquest. He had not proposed to her yet, but then she could bring him to her feet at any moment she said; and the mother, too, who was lending all her energies to help her daughter marry wealthy, seemed confident in the latter's power.

It was cruelly unjust, we'll admit, the partiality she showed between the two daughters, but then Mrs. Edgarton never seemed to think so. "They were not able," she said, "to keep both daughters up in style, and Susie never cared for such things." And so the hard, over-worked father was taxed to his utmost to keep his elder daughter in silks and satins, while the younger one wore only plain prints, and was delighted at receiving a simple merino.

Mr. Edgarton was a merchant, and a well-to-do merchant, so the world thought; but his family knew better. It was a hard struggle to "keep up appearances," but the wife and mother toiled on and contrived to do so for the elder daughter's sake, for "Belle must make a good match," she said, "and in order to do so, must appear eligible herself." So the father worked on harder than ever, while his wife and Susie, with the help of only one servant, did all the work, and Belle played the lady, never putting her hands to anything but playing the piano, or doing a little fancy work for pastime and amusement. *Her* hands were as white as a lily, while Susie's were almost as brown as a berry, but to some they were the most beautiful of the two, for they were always ready to help in deeds of mercy and of love. Belle daily admired herself before the mirror, and contrasting her elegant form and beautiful face with that of her plain little sister, grew to be ashamed of the latter, and would never, if *she* could help it, allow her to be seen by any of her numerous callers.

Susie thought of all this as she went along over the frozen snow. Poor papa! she felt so sorry for him. Only that morning he had ordered a handsome dress for Belle to wear to Mrs. Gerald Dane's party to-morrow night. Belle must have the dress, although Susie had heard her father say that his creditors were more pressing than ever. But what cared Belle for the patient, careworn expression of her father's face? Only Susie noticed it, and as she pressed a kiss upon the bronzed and bearded cheek, had murmured softly: "Poor papa, I wish I could do something to help you." Then, while he returned the caresses, he had replied: "Be my own loving little girl as ever. Your sympathy and love comfort papa far more than you think."

Mrs. Green's was reached at last, the milk asked for and received, and Susie started upon her homeward journey. She tried her best to hurry, for she knew Belle would be waiting, and grow cross and impatient at delay; but it was hard work to make her way over the frozen, slippery pavement. She had to go slowly and cautiously, or else fall, and spill the milk, and then she would either have to turn back for more, or go on some time without any, and this last was not to be thought of for one moment.

Turning the corner of a street, she suddenly and unexpectedly came face to face with Gray Elliot!

"Miss Susie!" he ejaculated, falling back in surprise.

"Gr—Mr. Elliot!" she stammered, none the less startled.

Both were evidently embarrassed. Gray was the first to recover himself. There was a merry twinkle in his dark eyes, and a mischievious smile lurking around the corners of his mouth as he said:

"So I see you have turned milk-maid, Miss Susie! Allow me," and, before the astonished Susie could offer any resistance, he had transferred the pitcher from her cold, numb hand to his own well gloved one.

They walked on together a few moments in silence. Susie's heart was throbbing painfully. What would her mother and Belle say if they ever heard of this ridiculous adventure? She wondered at Gray Elliot, too. He was from one of the most aristocratic families in the city, she knew. She had always thought him proud and haughty, but here he was walking by her side, swinging the little pitcher to and fro in his hand, and altogether conducting himself as gallantly and self-possessed as if he were accompanying his mother and sisters on one of their shopping excursions. Had she judged him wrongfully heretofore? Perhaps now he was acting upon the impulse of the moment. She could not believe this last of him. His manner was too sincere for that. Then she ventured to steal a glance up at him when he was not looking. Something about the pleasantly cut face and smiling lips reassured her instantly. After awhile she fell to wondering what he thought of her; but she checked herself suddenly. What right had she to think herself an occupant of Gray Elliot's thoughts—she, the plain-faced, shabbily-dressed, awkward little Susie Edgarton?

"Are you going to the party to-morrow night, Miss Susie?" Gray asked suddenly, turning his eyes full upon her.

Somewhat confused by the question, she made reply:

"Oh, no, of course not; I never attend parties!"

"And why not, if I may venture to inquire?"

Thrown off her guard by the question, she stammered;

"I—I do not care for parties, and very seldom get an invitation. Besides, papa thinks I am to young yet."

"You are not such a *very, very* little girl," he ventured slyly.

"*Seventeen last May!*"

This was said so demurely that Gray was forced to laugh at it in spite of himself.

"I suppose Miss Belle will attend?"

"Oh, yes, Belle *always* goes."

"Do you know who her escort is?"

Susie opened wide her gray eyes in astonishment.

"Why—why is it not yourself?" she asked.

"Oh, no," he returned, laughingly; "not me! My friend, Fitz Marshall, has the pleasure. I had intended to ask some one else. In fact, yourself, Miss Susie," he went on as if uncertain of the manner in which the communication would be received.

"Me?" and Susie fell back a pace or two, the astonishment she felt at this announcement plainly depicted upon her countenance. She could scarcely believe her own ears.

"Yes, yourself," he returned, smiling at the blank expression upon her face.

"But—but I never go to parties, as I told you before."

"But you'll make this one an exception, won't you? Will you not go if *I* ask you?"

Susie wondered why he laid such a stress upon the *I*. Then her foolish little heart went to fluttering again. It was nearly a minute before she replied to his question.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Elliot, but really it will be impossible for me to go. I"—but she stopped just here, as if undecided whether to go on or not; but after a pause she finished the sentence, whether as she had at first intended only she herself knew: "I hope you will not mind it much?"

"I must confess that I *am* disappointed," he said, "but I suppose I must accept your refusal as final."

"If you please."

By this time they had reached Mr. Edgarton's. With all the self-possession she could command, Susie asked Gray in, and he did not refuse the invitation. She ushered him into the parlor where a small fire was burning in the grate.

"I will call Belle," she said, after he was seated.

"So you do not think I call to see any one but Miss Belle?" he asked, laughingly.

Susie did not reply to this merry banter, but went on with the milk into the dining room. She forgot to close the door behind her, and as the dining-room was on the second floor, and not very far distant from the parlor, any moderate conversation carried on in the former would be heard by any one in the latter.

When Susie came into the dining-room she found her mother, Belle and the servant girl assembled there, the latter setting the table for tea. Miss Belle's hair was up in crimps, while a loose crimson wrapper was thrown carelessly around her. She was going to the opera to-night, and this is why she had expressed a wish—rather a command—that tea should be served early. Her toilet was all complete except the taking down of her hair, and the donning of the rich robe that lay spread out upon the bed up stairs.

It was getting late now, and Susie had not yet returned, and as Miss Belle refused to take her tea without the necessary accompaniment of milk, and as she still more refused to go without any at all, she was now fussing and scolding at a great rate, and altogether wearing the "air of an injured queen." As she caught sight of Susie she exclaimed angrily:

"I wonder if you have at last condescended to come, Miss! You knew that I wanted my tea soon to-night, and therefore tried to stay just as long as you could to torment me! What in the name of common sense kept you such a time?"

"You know, Belle, that it is a good ways to Mrs. Green's, and the pavements are so slippery I had to walk very slowly for fear of falling."

"Slippery? Fiddlesticks!" Miss Belle rejoined; "I don't believe a word of it!"

"But they are, Belle," the mother interposed. "Susie speaks the truth. I went out into the back yard awhile ago, and the sleet last night has frozen so on the top of the snow that I came near falling down once or twice."

Oh! I dare say!" was the contemptuous reply. "You are always ready to help Susie out. But you needn't tell me I know she did it purposely."

"But, Belle, I did not. I"—Susie ventured to remonstrate, but Miss Belle cut her short:

"We won't discuss it any further, if you please. You folly, and I [illegible] attention! There, give Hannah the milk, and let her pour me out a cup of tea. And you, Hannah, put two or three spoonsful of sugar into it, as you always do, and make it so sweet nobody can drink it. Stop! That will do! What are you running it over for? Mother, I do wish you would see to Hannah, and make her take more pains with the waffles than she does. These are perfectly horrible! Scarcely fit to throw to the pigs!" and thus Miss Belle grumbled on, finding fault with everything, but eating heartily all the time.

Suddenly, with a start at her own forgetfulness, Susie remembered the visitor in the parlor. The recent encounter with her sister had put to flight all thought of him.

"Belle," she said, looking across the table towards her sister, "I forgot to tell you: Gray Elliot is now in the parlor and wants to see you."

Miss Belle stopped eating instantly, dropped her knife and fork as if they had been red hot coals of fire, and stared at her sister in amazement.

"What did you say?" she asked as if doubtful whether she had heard aright or not.

Susie repeated what she had said before.

"Why didn't you tell me sooner?" she demanded angrily, rising from her chair.

"I forgot it. I"—

But Miss Belle didn't wait to hear more. She was away with a bound, and making a motion to Hannah to follow her, rushed up the stairs to her room. But when she descended to the parlor, fifteen minutes later, her hair in the height of fashion, and the magnificent silk falling in graceful folds around her, the room was deserted—Gray Elliot had taken his leave.

She went back to her mother and patient little sister, and there vented out all the anger, disappointment and mortification she felt. That Gray Elliot had heard all her ill-natured remarks she was forced to admit. The open doors were proof enough of that. Perhaps by her carelessness she had lost the richest man of her set, certainly the one she most desired for a husband. But she was determined to show him she did not care.

So she went to the opera that night, and at sight of Gray Elliot in an opposite box she appeared as indifferent and as self-possessed as ever; and he, seeing her smiling upon and flirting with the numerous fashionable, drawling dandies around her, wondered if those lips, which were then uttering soft, honeyed words, could be the same ones from which, only that evening, he had heard hash, disagreeable tones.

The next day dawned clear and cold. Old "King Frost" had not yet withdrawn his white robe from over the earth. The icicles still hung from the fences and the roofs of the houses, while the trees were still bending 'neath their load of ice. O'er the window panes fairy fingers had crept and left outlined there "the glorious palaces," the "cloud-capped towers," old hoary battlements, etc.

Susie arose early and went about her duties, but the usual gay strains of song and laughter were not upon her lips. Truth to tell, Susie had made a discovery last night—a discovery that had almost taken her breath away, and which had something to do with the unusual dejection and sadness visible upon her face. She had lain awake a long time thinking over the adventure of the afternoon, but more so of the one who had been a principal actor in that adventure. Each word and look of his she recalled over and over again. More than all she thought of his asking her to accompany him to Mrs. Gerald Dane's party. What strange freak was this on his part? Thinking thus, all at once Susie woke to the consciousness that she loved Gray Elliot.

Thoroughly frightened at the discovery, she buried her face in the pillow, not daring to look up. What would her mother and Belle say if they knew it? Above all, what would Gray Elliot himself think if he should ever find out that she, the awkward, ugly little Susie Edgarton had dared to fall in love with him? But he should never know it, neither he nor any one else. This she firmly resolved upon. She would keep the secret to herself, never mind how much it cost her. But it was a harder task than she thought, for poor foolish little thing, she imagined that every one who looked into her face must read the secret buried way down in her heart, which she would almost have died sooner than reveal.

That morning, as they were all gathered in the sitting room, there came a loud ring at the door. Hannah, who was sweeping out the hall, answered it. She came back, a gleaming envelope in her hand, which, catching sight of, Miss Belle thought certainly was for her. So she held out her hand as if to take it, saying:

"Give it to me. I wonder who it is from?"

But instead of giving it to her, the girl handed it to Susie, while she said:

"It aint yourn, Miss Belle. De boy dat brung it said as how it was fer Miss Susie E'geton."

"I don't believe a word of it," Miss Belle returned, trying to snatch it from her sister's hand. "Let me see it."

But Susie eluded her grasp, and running up to her room there broke the seal. A glance at the name at the bottom, and the sight of the first words, sent the waves of crimson over neck, cheek and brow:

"MY LITTLE DARLING: I hope you will not be startled at what you may term my abruptness. Although you have not seemed to discover it, I have loved you all the while. It was yourself I came to see, and not "sister Belle," as you seemed to think, and your constant avoidance of me not only pained, but puzzled me greatly. Why was this? Can you not love me well enough to be my wife? To-day I offer you my love, the noblest, purest gift a true man can offer woman. Will you accept it?

"GRAY ELLIOT."

Would she accept it? Ah, when true love speaks to true love, "what will the answer be?" We are not permitted to read the full contents of the note that Susie sent in return for the one received, but this we do know, it must have been "yes," for that evening Gray Elliot called, and it was Susie this time, instead of Belle, who went down to the parlor to receive him.

Mrs. Edgarton's surprise and incredulity when she learned the true state of affairs were almost boundless. That plain, simple little Susie should have won the prize for which the beautiful and elegant Belle had been scheming so long, was almost beyond belief. But Gray Elliot was her son-in-law after all, and why should she not be satisfied?

Miss Belle never quite forgave her sister, and it seemed as if she was destined to live single all her days, when a few years later Mr. Fitz Marshall proposed, and was accepted. He was not near so wealthy as Gray Elliot, to be sure, but then he was better than none at all. They manage to keep up a tolerable good appearance, and with this Miss Belle is forced to content herself.

As for Susie, she is Mrs. Gray Elliot now, and lives in a handsome brown stone front. Every day her husband's love grows dearer and dearer to her, and never does she regret the time when she accepted it.

Atlanta, Ga., June, 1873.

ABOUT BABIES.

The Little Darlings are the Same the World Over.

A great many curious things happen to babies in this round world of ours, that readers in general probably never heard of. One thing is—planting them. This is done by the dark-skinned women of Guinea, and isn't half so dreadful as it sounds. The mother digs a hole in the ground, stands baby in it, and then packs the warm sand around him to keep him in place, as you would set out a rose bush. It keeps him out of mischief, and he can play in the sand while his mother works. All day long he stays in his odd crib, and at night, when she is done with her work, he is dug out. When this agricultural mother wants to carry baby about, she ties him into a chair, which she straps to her back. If it is some very grand occasion, he is dressed neatly in stripes of white paint, and ornamented with dozens of brass bracelets and rings on arms and legs. A funny looking baby he must be! If you don't fancy a crib of sand for a baby, what do you think of a big shoe stuffed with moss to make it comfortable?

The droll little Lapps cradle their babies in that way. The shoe is large, of course, and made of reindeer skin. It comes up high at the back, like the slipper we wear nowadays, and is turned up at the toes. The moss with which it is stuffed is the famous reindeer moss, soft and white; and the odd little black-eyed baby looks very comfortable hanging from a tree, or slung across its mother's back. Perhaps this baby who lives in a shoe is no more comical than the baby who lives in a fur bag—another little black-eyed baby away on in the shivery Esquimaux huts. Besides being bundled up in a fur bag at his mother's back, this round-faced little fellow wears a fur hood, and looks like some strange kind of animal peeping out in the world.

You may have seen an Indian baby, or papoose, bound flat to a board—poor little creature. One tribe—the Flatheads—make a rude sort of a box of bark or willow-ware, and wrap the baby—"little man" they call him—in a piece of blanket, strap him tightly to the box, and hang it lightly across two sticks. Besides this, the unfortunate little fellow has a broad board over his forehead to make him a Flathead.

Even the Russian mother cradles her baby on a square board hung from the wall by strings from each corner, like the pan in a balance.

In India, the funny little black babies either sit on their mothers' hips, and hold on by clasping their hands over their shoulder, or they take airy rides in a basket on the head. These babies are elegantly dressed in armlets, bracelets, anklets and leglets, (if one may make a word,) finger-rings, toe-rings and nose-rings. As for clothes, they don't need many when they wear so much jewelry.

China babies—not dolls, but babies that live in China—are sadly in the way among the poor. Sometimes they are cradled in a bag on their mother's back, and sometimes they are tied to the backs of older children, who go about as though they had no such load. Many poor Chinese live in boats on the river, and the baby that comes to such a family is tied by a long rope to the mast. It is long enough to let the child creep around, but not long enough to let him fall overboard. There is another curious custom regarding habits which prevails in some parts of China. If one dies, it is not buried as older people are; it is thrown out carelessly, and crackers are fired off at the door. Here and there, at the corners of streets, charitable people build small houses with openings to drop the neglected little bodies in, and that is all the burial they get.

A Bohemian's Impression of Georgia.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register, who has just returned to Washington after an excursion through Georgia, in a letter to that paper says:

I have undergone the interviewing process, but with profitless results to the interviewer, I fear. I give a few questions and answers:

"What do the people of Georgia think of the political situation?"

"I don't know what they think; they don't say anything about it."

"Didn't you hear any political gossip?"

"Nary a gossip. The planters are too busy keeping down the grass in the cotton to talk politics."

"Well, that is the best thing they can do."

"I think it is."

"Was it very hot down there?"

"About as hot as it is here."

"How were the negroes behaving?"

"Very well in the country. There is a scarcity of labor in some sections; but on the whole the negroes are doing better than could be expected."

"I suppose you had plenty of fruit?"

"Yes—canned. I tasted strawberries once, but canned fruits and vegetables, and canned fish were the rule, and for such fare $4 a day was exacted. I would not advise any one to go South in search of early fruits and vegetables. They are more plentiful in Baltimore and New York, cheaper than on the spot where they grow."

"Georgia is very prosperous, is she not?"

"I believe so; she ought to be, at all events They buy whisky at $1 25 a gallon and retail it at twenty-five cents a drink, and sell Connecticut cigars at the price of prime Havanas. The saloon and hotel keepers ought to become millionaires in a very short time."

"So you found nothing to write about?"

"Nothing, except to write about face and return to Washington."

Exit interviewer.

☞ A Duluth editor publishes statistics to prove that within nine years that embryo city will need 50 elevators, 1,000 steamers and tens of thousands of railroad cars. He sees it all "in his mind's eye," but is so confident all this will come to pass he will sell a half interest in his printing office for a new milch cow.

CONDUCTOR BRADLEY.

BY JOHN BRENNAN AS HE WRITES IT.

Conductor Bradley (always may his name
Be said with reverence as the train dives
Smitten to death, a crushed and mangled frame,
Sank, with the brake he grasped, just where he stood.
To do the utmost that a brave man could,
And die, if needful, as a true man should.

Men stooped above him; women dropped their tears
On that poor wreck, beyond all hopes or fears,
Lost in the strength and glory of his years.

What heard they? Lo! the ghastly lips of pain,
Dead to all thought save duty's, moved again:
"Put out the signals for the other train!"

No nobler utterance since the world began
From lips of saint or martyr ever ran,
Electric, through the sympathies of man.

Ah, me! how poor and noteless seem to this
The sick-bed dramas of self-consciousness,
Our sensual fears of pain and hopes of bliss!

Oh! grand supreme endeavor! Not in vain
That last brave act of failing tongue and brain!
Freighted with life, the downward rushing train,

Following the wrecked one, as wave follows wave,
Obeyed the warning which the dead lips gave.
Others he saved, himself he could not save.

Nay, the lost life was saved. He is not dead
Who in his record still the earth shall tread
With God's clear aureole shining round his head.

We bow as in the dust, with all our pride
Of virtue dwarfed the noble deed beside.
God give us grace to live as Bradley died!

TOUR OF EUROPE--No. 20

THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE ODENWALD.

CORN ON THE COB.

A Couple of Dumb Travelers in Heidleberg.

The view from the Molkencur over the Rhine-Plain—The World-Renowned Schloss—Its Thick Walls and Magnificent Location—The Fire Place and the Big Wine Cask—A Paragraph About Cows—Another on Kissing.

Written Expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

On a subsequent August morning—the sun shining brightly down into the crooked streets of Frankfort—I went across the town to the station of the Neckar line, from which a train was about to start for

HEIDELBERG.

A sandy, unattractive plain lies between Frankfort and Darmstadt; but soon after we pass the latter city, the western slopes of the Odenwald appear on the left, and we ride in their shadows—to use a travel-writer's license—all the rest of the way to Heidelberg. The sunset side of this wooded, mountainous district is sometimes called the Bergstrasse, at the foot of which—generally near a gap in the mountain wall—are little ancient villages out of which spring backgrounds of vine-terraces. As the eye ascends, it discerns orchards of apple, plum or pear; and still higher, on some bold promontory of rock stands, perhaps, one of those gray ivy-growing specters of past greatness that so bewitch the imagination, and make Germany the most romantic of lands. On the right stretches away the vast Rhine-plain, with its crops of tobacco, hops and cereals. And here I saw the first hill of Indian corn. European countries are blissfully ignorant of roasting ears and incipient cholera. The cob scene of our long hotel tables amuses them.

As I stepped out of the compartment at Heidelberg, a young but spectacled German, who had talked incessantly to his *vis-a-vis* all the way from Darmstadt, asked me in abbreviated English if I was going to the Castle. I said, "yaw, yaw"—all the German I knew; and thus we became associate travelers. He was connected with the shipping interests of Hamburg, where he had picked up a few English words—a very few; and the fun we had in communicating our ideas, as we ascended the mountain, was good. We got along excellently all day, though; and if our projected routes had lain in the same direction, we would have traveled together, although we were well-nigh practically dumb.

It was a toilsome walk up the Kœnigstuhl, but the morning was fine, the air clear and pure, the shade magnificent—many pines, and even a hemlock or so. In spite of all these, however, we were considerably blown when we reached the Molkencur, a favorite resting and lunching place above the castle, commanding a view that filled me with delight. How distinctly it comes before me! My companion ordered cheese, bread and beer, and as we ate under the trees, we looked down at the historic little city nestled close under the hill by the side of a silver thread—geographers call it the Neckar,—and out over the great plain of the Rhine, far away to the distant Alsatian hills, or to the outlines of the Haardt mountains. Just across the Neckar in one direction are other hills, rich with vineyards, and among the vines are the sweetest of cottages fairly smothered in nature's abundant green. Ah, well, time will fleet, no matter how enchanting the scene be. We went down the hill, by serpentine shaded roads, along which crystal springs and tiny rivulets flash, bound and plash from the rocks,—until we came to the grandest ruin of them all,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED SCHLOSS.

It was built in the thirteenth century by a son-in-law of Rudolph of Hapsburg; and it sometimes blossomed but was oftener blasted in the centuries following, having been three times burnt and having ten times experienced the horrors of war, once Louis XIV in 1693, who destroyed the old castle and the town that has ceased a while to be struck, bearing the words, "*Heidelberga Deleta*." It was subsequently restored, to be burned by lightning a little over a century ago, since which time it has remained a roofless ruin.

The combined power of French atrocities, even the fiery bolts of Heaven did not throw down its massive walls. They are twenty-two feet thick. The French General Melac split one tower in twain, thrusting into the yawning chasm one-half, and undermining a good share of the other half which yet clings together so firmly that it hangs over the gulf without any visible support. The vast extent of its walls, its towers and turrets and lofty gateways, fine old statues and spacious courts,—all speak to us of the of the dead and gone occupants. The castle is worthy of study as a relic of the middle ages, but the eye will be more apt to select the picturesque location against the side of the deeply-wooded mountain, the magnificent growths of ivy, the great trees and cool springs of water all about, and the unapproachable views over the house tops of the little city.

The walls are about all that is left of man's vain work. The chapel is partially preserved, and so is the great kitchen and its fire-place in which oxen were once roasted whole; and down in the vaults is the celebrated Tun, capable of holding 49,000 gallons—the biggest wine barrel in existence. Flights of steps lead to the spacious head of the Tun, upon which the peasants used to dance when the interior of the cask was filled. The Tun and another large wine cask are in an excellent state of preservation. The former tenants of this old house evidently lived on a generous scale.

We staid at the castle so long that even the summer day only permitted a short stroll through the snug University town, clustered under the Schloss as if for protection; and over the handsome curious stone bridge that the Austrians successfully defended against the French; and then away to the railway station.

SO! SOSSY.

As we ride along we cannot avoid noting that the people impose a double duty on their docile cows. The loving hands that, in other lands, wind slowly o'er the lea to the girl with the milking pail, are here beasts of burden also, doing a good share of the farm-work. I have often seen them in the streets of a city, chewing their cud, and contentedly reviewing the busy scenes around them. They always wear a rude harness, drawing sometimes from the horns, and sometimes from a collar about the neck. It is no uncommon sight to see a cow and a horse hitched up together, which may be the German idea of cross-matching. In Switzerland I once saw a span of horses at the wheel of a load of hay, with a bull for a leader. As roadsters cows are not a success; and their use and that of dogs as draught-animals grew out of the economy required in the Old World to keep body and soul together. In answer to my inquiry as to whether such work does not injuriously affect the milk crop, I was told that it does not. There are no fences, no grazing to speak of; all are stall-fed; and cows that do some work are in better health than those that are "kept up" without exercise.

SLIGHTLY SENTIMENTAL.

As we came back towards Frankfort, in the evening, the train stopped at a small station, and a newly-married couple got on—evidently of the poorer class of peasants. The weather front of the happy but embarrassed bridegroom was fairly shingled with bows of ribbons, bouquets and other miscellaneous favors, all of which he was careful to remove before the train stopped at Frankfort. The blushing bride shall be left for worthier pens. I came near forgetting the scene on the platform before they entered the train. Their friends had come down—perhaps from some mountain village in the Odenwald—and the kissingest spell occurred at the leave-taking that your correspondent ever witnessed. Speaking of kissing reminds me that the men, great rough bearded lovers, consuming men, kiss and hug each other in broad day light, in Germany's busiest streets even, and with disgusting prodigality. As soon as one cheek is smacked the other is turned also. After all, it is just as sensible for men to kiss and kiss each other as for women—both being unmitigated cases of wasteful, unappreciated and misapplied affection. I.

Profits of Ku-Kluxing in South Carolina.

No wonder that Major Lewis Merrill, of the United States Army, in command of the counties under martial law, was indefatigable in hunting down the Ku-Klux. No wonder that peaceable citizens were arrested without cause, and that any trumped-up testimony was warrant enough for tearing a citizen from his home and lodging him in jail. It paid. In those two words lies the whole explanation of the ardent zeal of the Ku-Klux pursuers.

How much did it pay? It paid Major Merrill $9,400 for forty-seven convictions, $3,000 for the arrest of forty persons who became witnesses for the prosecution, and $4,000 for twenty persons who were indicted, but are not yet convicted. Total, $16,400. Is it not evident that arresting Ku-Klux at $200 a head is a highly profitable business, especially for a person who draws, besides his full pay and allowances as an officer of the army of the United States?

The General Assembly appropriated $30,000 for the payment of the rewards offered by Governor Scott for the apprehension and conviction of persons in the Ku-Klux conspiracy. Major Lewis Merrill, United States Army, gobbles $21,400, and the arbitrators pay themselves $3,500 for their trouble. The remainder goes in this wise: Thomas M. Wilkes, $2,000, R. H. D. Byrne, $1,000, James Canton, $1,200, W. H. Brown, $1,000. Grand total, $24,900. Balance left in the treasury, for manners, $100. Poor treasury!

It is now said that the appropriation under which these payments were made was not passed by a two-thirds vote, and is, therefore, void and of no effect. The money is gone, and cannot be recovered, but what will the Governor and the Attorney-General do? Is that they did not detect this important irregularity? Governor Moses knows all about the passage of bills, and what forms are required to be complied with to make them binding. It is somewhat strange that he did not remember that an appropriation of money, by resolution, is absolutely null. Perhaps somebody can prove that the Ku-Klux appropriation was properly made; in which case the people will have the consolation of knowing that they have been robbed by law under the forms prescribed by the Constitution.—*Nation and Courier.*

☞ Last week a Griffin man was bitten by a snake, stung by a bee, lost a valuable dog, and stuck a splinter in his foot. He is now loafing around a livery stable endeavoring to get kicked by a mule.

KATIE.

BY ROBERTER JOHNSON.

I

She came in the glory of summer; in the terror
Of summer she went:
Like a blossom the breezes have wafted; like
A bough that the tempest has rent.
Her blue eyes unclosed in the morning, her
brown eyes were darkened at morn;
And the durance of pain could not banish the
beauty wherewith she was born.
She came—can we ever forget it, while the years
of our pilgrimage roll?—
She came in thine anguish of body, she passed
amid our anguish of soul.

II

She brought us a pride and a pleasure, she left
us a pathos of tears:
A dream of impossible futures, a glimpse of
uncalendared years.
Her voice was sweet inspiration, her silence a
sign from afar;
She made us the heroes we were not, she left us
the cowards we are.
For the moan of the heart follows after her clay
with perpetual dole,
Forgetting the torture of body, is lost in the
triumph of soul.

III

Full grown in the world of her cradle, a sage in
her infantile lore,
She was brave in the might of endurance, was
patient—and who can be more?
She had learned to be shy of the stranger, to
welcome her mother's warm kiss,
To trust in the arms of her father—and who can
be wiser than this?
The lifetime we thought lay before her, already
was rounded and whole
In dainty completeness of body, and wondrous
perfection of soul.

IV

The newness of love at her coming, the freshness
of grief when she went,
The pitiless pain at her absence, the effort at
argued content,
The dim eye forever retracing the few little
footprints she made,
The quick thought forever recalling the visions
that never can fade—
For these but one comfort, one answer in faith
or philosophy's roll:
Come to us, for a pure little body went to God
for a glorified soul.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

GREEN ERIN.

The Beautiful Lakes of Killarney—The Wonderful Echoes—Facts and Incidents.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
May 18, 1873.

Editors Constitution: We wrote in our last letter of our arrival at Killarney. We made up a pleasant party, consisting of a family from New York and our own little party, and started for the long anticipated

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

There are three lakes, the first within a short distance of the hotel. We took a double car, which held ten, including the guide and driver, and a young Irishman who took charge of the little boys of our party. The conversation between this young man and the driver was entertaining in the highest degree.

CONVERSATION ABOUT SNAKES.

On one occasion, the young man (his name is Collins) said: "They take sticks of white hazel to America to kill snakes with. If you touch one with a hazel stick he is sure to die." The driver turned around and with an earnest, sober face says: "Its thrue, too." Collins was quite elated to be thus supported, but when the driver said: "An shure, if I got near enough to strike him he'd not recover," he perceived that the driver was poking fun at him. They told stories redolent with real Irish wit, the richest of all wit.

We drove fourteen miles, around, in an out to the extremity of the lowest lake, visiting the ruins of Mucross Abbey, which although seven hundred years old, retains some of its ancient beauty.

We visited many other places of interest, including the Old Weir bridge, (supposed to have been built by the Danes,) a massive stone structure over the stream which connects two of the lakes. The lowest lake is surrounded by mountains of great height, but it is not the grandeur, but the softness and exquisite calmness that make this

SCENERY SO INEXPRESSIBLY LOVELY.

It would take a whole day to describe their beauties, and then the hundredth part of them would not be told. At the bottom of the lower lake we took a boat, with four oarsmen, and came back through all three lakes. Our guide played well on the cornet, and at one point he played for us to hear the wonderful echoes.

He would play a strain of some sweet Irish air, which would come back to us as distinctly as he played it, only sweetly softened, as though the mountain had absorbed all its roughness and all faults and sent us back perfect music. At another point one of the oarsmen held a most ludicrous conversation with an imaginary "Paddy" on the other side of the lake, who answered back with his echo-voice every time until our Paddy sat down in despair, saying: "Shure, he's bound to have the last word." We visited the island of Inisfalen, of which Moore wrote so sweetly, and Ross Castle, the last point in Ireland that surrendered to the Danes.

The mountains around Killarney have not a barren wild look, but are clothed half way to their summit with the lovely verdure of the Emerald Isle. Ireland seems like a fairy land to us.

The lakes are enclosed within an area of fifteen miles, and are comprised in the pleasure grounds of Lord Kinmore and Mr. Herbert, who have made magnificent drives and walks around them, and built cottages for resting places for visitors.

We go to Dublin to-morrow, and thence to London. BEE.

WOFFORD & MILNER,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block. apr24-d6m

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	5.50 o'clock	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45 "	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 "	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9.15 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.07 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	11.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	3 45 "	A. M

Accommodation Trains.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 39	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4.28	P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10.00	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	9:00	A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	8 45	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	10 45	P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:45	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45	P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	6:20	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	12:30	P. M
Leaves Dalton	12:30	A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	9:30	A M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	11 00	P M
Arrives at West-Point	3 55	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 20	A M
Arrives at West-Point	11 26	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	1 40	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45	P M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45	A M
Leaves Macon	7:35	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25	P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45	P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:30	P M
Leaves Macon	10:00	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00	A M
Arrives at Macon	5:30	P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A M
Arrive at End of Track	13 16	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leeaves End of Track	1 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P M

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1873.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant., the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:25 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:30 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:25 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan8-tf

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

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CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

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Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

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ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

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Splendid Line of Steamships,

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J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—tf

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Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets.
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—VIA—

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AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

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The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

DOUBLE Daily Schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:30 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

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NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive summer Resorts.

Through Ticaets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

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And be assured you will make close connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

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For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line

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M. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Wilmington, N C.
may3-d6m

1873. DRUGS. 1873.

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1873. DRUGS. 1873.

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Also, Another Car Load of Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,

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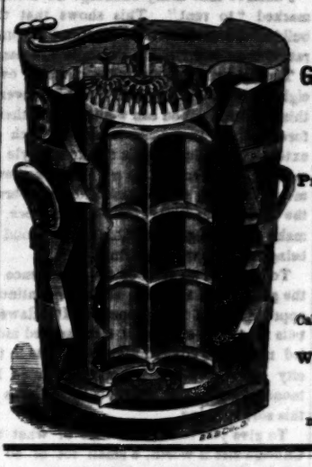

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to this Journal by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1873.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Our pamphlet of the Decisions will be ready next week. Lawyers will please send in their orders. Price $1 per copy.

☞ We print in the local columns an article on the sanitary condition of the city. It is from the pen of one of the ablest physicians in Atlanta.

☞ The editorial correspondence that we publish this morning came to hand several days behind time. The mails seem to be carried without regard to a schedule just now. What is the matter, Mr. Creswell?

☞ The senior editor of THE CONSTITUTION passed through Nashville last Friday. He says that the half is not known. The courts, schools, banks, and nearly every other place of business, are closed. Silence, disease and death reign supreme in the once happy and prosperous city. Not less than 15,000 people have fled from its fatal precincts, and the rest are going as fast as they can obtain transportation.

The Cholera at the Close of the Week.

The cholera situation is not materially changed. Outside of Tennessee the disease has not assumed an epidemical character. The deaths in other States are few and scattering. Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis have a very few cases, but no alarm or indication of an increase at the end of the week. The disease has well-nigh disappeared at New Orleans, and is unknown in St. Louis. A few cases are reported at Paducah, Ky., and a stray one at Steubenville, Ohio.

While neither the Gulf nor the Western States indicate that a dangerous epidemic exists in the land, the towns of Tennessee are suffering fearfully from a disease that is as bad as Asiatic cholera, if it is not the identical destroyer from the Ganges. In the beginning and the middle of the week there seemed to be a good prospect of mastering the dread complaint at Nashville; but the disease increased with the heat, culminating yesterday in the appalling number stated in our copious and reliable special dispatches.

The Nashville Union and American, of the 20th, says the cholera deaths of Thursday numbered 30, of which 8 were whites and 22 colored. Two of this number belonged to the street-cleaning force. In the roll of the day's dead is the name of Mrs. Mary Robinson, Exposition Building. The Union and American also notices the death by cholera of Betsey Craighead, a well-known colored woman, and one of the very oldest residents of the city. There were few people in Nashville that did not know Betsy Craighead.

"Owing," says the Union and American, "to the sudden, violent and unexpected improvement in the morals of our city, there were no cases brought up before police judge yesterday."

Gallatin and Greenville are still suffering badly, but no symptoms of cholera have appeared in either Knoxville or Chattanooga. Several little towns in the limestone districts of Middle and East Tennessee are infected. The editor of the Athens, Tenn., Post wants the name of his county stricken from the cholera list. Hear the man talk:

"Some unregenerate cuss, whose hopes of heaven are about as remote as the worst hog thief's that roams the Cumberland range, started a report a few days ago that cholera had broken out at two or three points in this county. We say without qualification that there is no foundation for it. There have been several cases of what we old-field school boys used to call "whistle-ginger bellyache of the hyperbolical type," which readily yields to a little less than four fingers of pure French Brandy. This, and nothing more. The report is too absurd to be treated seriously."

The disease is slowly but steadily increasing in Memphis. The papers of that city treat it with silence or cool indifference. Here is a specimen brick from the Avalanche of the 19th:

GUMFUDGIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE "PREVAILING."

That the cure is sometimes worse than the disease almost every one will admit who has successfully passed through the mumpsy period, the castor-oil epoch, or the season of chills. In no wise is the adage falsified by our friend Gumfudgin's experience with the prevailing disorder. He is naturally nervous, and withal impressible; and when he read in foreign papers that Memphis was a figurative hogshead of cramped stomachs, decayed matter and walnut coffins, he immediately got a great qualm, and engrossed brandy and ginger to so surprising an extent that the intropression caused him to really become choleratic. And then specifics were flung at him, as he groaned and cramped and sweated on his husky mattress on Third street. He commenced using them. He stuck his feet in hot water till they blistered. He packed his head in ice until his ears froze. He poulticed his stomach with bread and milk, and his back grew hot with its mustardy burden. He coiled flannel about his neck, so as to render his chin invisible. He drank camphor toddies and ate rhubarb. Buckets of old women's sloppy mendicaments cascaded down his œsophagus, and the sulphur he wore in his socks made him smell as does him who is psoric. The poor fellow passed a sorry half-day and was very nigh death, and visions of silver-nailed caskets, worms and grave clothes flited through his tortured, ice-girt brain. But he flung his potions and plasters out of the window, kicked the physicians down stairs, evolved himself from his wraps and woolens, and plunging into a bath tub, came out with a clean skin, and abdominal mitigation. He now believes, as every one of sense does, that a bath in the morning and a purified integument is a better specific for the prevailing disease than all the nostrums and hot humbugs ever invented.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO.

How She Looks at the Phœnix—Some Interesting Facts about Her Growth and Business—Mr. Farwell her Dry Goods Prince.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1873.

Dear Constitution: I hardly know where to begin in telling you about this amazing town. I was here four years ago, two years before the fire that laid a third of its best part in ashes. I find it nearly rebuilt. An occasional gap of ruins tells the tale of mighty and disastrous conflagration. But in the main the burned district has risen like magic in the short space of two years into a city of splendid houses as stately as before. I can not see that the new buildings are finer than before as, is claimed, for in truth the city before the burn had the most magnificent ranges of business houses I have ever seen anywhere.

I observe that many buildings have cards marked "to rent." This shows that the builders are preparing for business to come, rather than erecting for immediate demand.

The fire extended six miles, covering over eight hundred acres, and sweeping everything before it. You can well imagine, therefore, that in two years to rebuild such an extent of city territory, in the finest style of modern architecture, is no trivial achievement. Making all allowance for mere brag, the thing is big enough, in all conscience, to make these progressive Chicagoans proud of being fully up with the times.

To give you an idea of the confidence in the growth of the city, and the continued appreciation of her property, Mr. Rawson tells me that a successful, clear-headed monied man here advised him to buy lots in the city anywhere, and he would double his money right away. Everybody believes in this sort of thing.

To give you further an idea of what the Chicago dirt is worth, a small lot of 50 by 100 feet, in the center of the city, was pointed out to me as bringing $20,000 a year ground rent, under lease for one hundred years. The renter builds his own shanty, out of which, of course, must come the $20,000 yearly before he can make a dollar of profit. I find this a favorite method of procedure here. The owner of the above lot long time ago—no, not so long either, not more than fifteen or twenty years—gave $400 for that lot, whose rent alone, unimproved, pays him the handsome yearly income of $20,000. The conditions of the lease are, that every ten years there is to be a new appraisement of the property and proportionate increase of ground rent. So that it is not at all improbable that in ten years the ground rent will run to $25,000, and before the lease expires to $50,000, and perhaps more. Who would not own Chicago dirt?

I perhaps cannot give you a better idea of the vitality of Chicago enterprise than to tell you about Mr. John V. Farwell, the largest wholesale dry goods dealer here, whose huge establishment I have been through. Mr. Farwell is also the President of that institution so well known among us in Atlanta, the Republic Life Insurance Company.

Nobody knows how much Mr. Farwell is worth. He is a solid, resolute looking, unpretentious, clear-faced gentleman in the prime of life. Mr. Farwell enjoys the honor of being the wholesale dry goods pioneer of Chicago, his being the first established in the city. This was in 1850. In 1870 he was burned out, losing a house worth quarter of a million, and whole stacks of goods. In five months he rebuilt on a larger scale, and did that year nine millions of dollars of business. Pretty good for a burned-out man. In 1871, the big fire burned him out again, lock, stock and barrel. This time he rebuilt in just one month and sixteen days and resumed business with 101,800 square feet of business room against 58,608 square feet before. The truth is, that burning out seems to give these wonderful Chicago men new impetus. They break out every pop bigger than before. That year Mr. Farwell did twelve millions of business.

The establishment of this merchant prince seems literally illimitable, and a walk through it gives one a fair idea of the immense business of Chicago, which it represents.

Mr. Farwell has resident buyers in Europe and in the manufacturing towns of the country. He has a retail floor connected with his house.

Mr. Farwell's house is the third largest wholesale establishment in the United States, and to what proportions it is going to grow nobody knows. The truth is that he is almost big enough dealer to move to Atlanta.

But I shall have to reserve other points for future letters.

Our party is snugly domiciled in the new Grand Pacific Hotel, which is claimed here to be the first hotel in the world, and which deserves some notice, which I shall give hereafter, as a matter of curious information, and not as a matter of puffery, for I pay my bill.

I am pleased to state that none of the married ladies along have manifested any disposition, under the contagion of this atmosphere, to get divorces.

But, of this, more hereafter. A.

☞ Our esteemed correspondent, "W. D T.," sends a pointed and witty comment on certain typographical blunders that crept into a letter from his pen. It was published so long ago, however, that the matter is out of the minds of our readers; and, besides, the compositors feel bad enough without the addition of "W. D. T"'s cutting observations. Give the boys another chance. We have faith in them.

☞ "Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lisping maid of an old veteran. "No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I once had a military ball come to me, and what do you think it did? It took my leg off."

Cotton—No. 42.

The receipts this week are 20,000 bales; 11,000 more than last year, and 4,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 17,000 bales; compared with 6,000 last year, and 12,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 2,000, compared with 1,000 last year and 2,000 the year before. We have had another week of rain, making eight weeks since this season began, but it is now near its close.

The thermometer has averaged 84 degrees at noon; five days cloudy and warm, and two days clear and warm, with rain on every day but one. The most of the rain that has fallen this week has been light showers; but we had good rains three nights. This week, last year, the thermometer was 79 degrees at noon; clear and cool for five days, with light showers on two days. Next week, last year, the thermometer was 85 degrees at noon; clear and warm most of the week, with a good rain one night.

WEATHER.

We have now had eight weeks of rainy weather, during which the ground has never been dry; but there has been one thing that most people have lost sight of: the rains, although constant, have been extremely light. The fall of rain has been principally in light, pleasant showers; and we never knew so little rain to fall in so long a wet season before. In the eight weeks we have had but three heavy, washing rains.

As to the complaints of grass, it is generally on account of the greediness of the planter if he has lost any of his cotton fields from this cause. Early in the season, fully a month before this wet weather began, we warned the farmers of planting too much cotton; and said we were likely to have a wet May, and if so they would be overcropped. They did not heed our advice, and should not complain if they have lost by planting too much cotton to the hand.

But now that the wet weather is about over, there will soon be plenty of hot, dry weather, in which all the grass can be killed.

It will be but a short time until we shall hear a general complaint that everything is burning up. There will not be too much rain during the month of July, and *may be* too little. (Croakers make a note of this.)

The market in New York has been quiet for spots; sales four thousand bales, with a rise of one-half a cent. Contracts have been excited; sales one hundred and fifty thousand bales, with a sharp rise early in the week, but closing weak and lower. Causes for the rise are as we stated last week: but, as it is believed much of the short interest has been covered or settled, it is hard to keep prices up to the highest point.

The market in Liverpool has been quiet, with medium sales at a decline of one-sixteenth of a penny in uplands. It is not likely that market will rise above nine pence again this year, without there is a report of the entire destruction of the cotton crop by the caterpillars; and they will be slow to believe any more "wolf stories," as they were so badly deceived last year by untrue reports of the injury of the crop, which were most persistently circulated and repeated until three-fourths of the crop had been marketed.

Now we are hearing from several sections that the damage from catterpillars was not much last year, as they come so late; but this year they are so early they may cut off the crop entirely.

There are now 168,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 40,000 bales will be due and should be received there next week.

For the week ending June 13th, the receipts at Bombay were 22,000 bales; shipments to great Britain, 44,000; to continent, 11,000 bales.

PROSPECT OF GROWING CROP.

During this week we have seen, personally, several intelligent planters from different sections of the country. Their reports are: Cotton is fine, but a week or ten days late. Grass has done no damage, or but very little as yet; but if it rains all summer the cotton will be eaten up with it.

We copy from the New York Bulletin a short article on one of the best cotton-growing sections of the Empire State:

"Southwestern Georgia is said to be rapidly attaining a very satisfactory condition of prosperity. The crops are all that could be desired, and there seems to be plenty of employment for labor. Lower Georgia, so far from being abandoned to negroes and thriftless whites, will soon be the theatre of an industrious, thriving, intelligent and wealthy population."

The writer of this, having spent many years of his life in Southwestern Georgia, and being well acquainted with that section can personally attest to the truth of the above statement. The rains, thus far, have been generally light; and if we have a few weeks of dry, hot weather from this on; which is likely, and which we expect—there will be the finest prospect for a large cotton crop since the war.

The Financial Chronicle puts the increase of acreage over last year at 11 per cent. This, with a fair season, from this on, and no material damage from caterpillar, will make a crop of 4,750,000 bales. At this writing we expect a crop of between four and a quarter and four and half million bales.

As some of our readers may wish to know at what price cotton has opened in New York, in former years, we give the figures:

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Price middlings Sept. 1st.....	26	35	19⅞	19⅝	21⅛

The price is now 21 cents; and some persons expect it to fall to 15 cents by September 1st, whilst we think the cotton season may open as low as 19 cents.

A month ago, when the price was dragging along and most persons expected it to decline, we stated, in answer to questions from several of our friends, that we expected it to go up; and thought the rise might be 1 3-4 cents, or up to 21 cents. Thus far our guess is exactly correct, and now we cannot see any reason for a further advance, but think it much more likely to decline. Without some material damage to the growing crop we expect to see the price in New York 15 cents before it is 25 cents.

In all our articles, for the weeks past, we have cautioned our readers about selling short; saying we believed it was very dangerous to do so. In No. 35 we gave several reasons why the market might take a short and sudden rise.

The causes came; the rise we expected has come; and as it has been fully as much as we expected, we can see no room for the prices going any higher. We have been on the Bull side for a good while now, and we hope our planting friends will not think hard of us if, from this time on, we look upon the dark side of cotton. As we write for the benefit of the public, we prefer telling our friends the truth, even if it is unpleasant to them; so they may be prepared for lower prices this winter, and make their calculations accordingly.

GOLD.

For a long time we have felt that gold must advance, and our statements and figures have proven true. But now the rise is over; and from this time the price of gold will generally decline, until probably 10 per cent. possibly less, is touched. For this, there are many good reasons. In ten days, the government will pay out $25,000,000 of gold interest; in a month, will pay $2,250,000 more; and Sept. 6th, will offer to pay, in gold, for $20,000,000 bonds.

The sales of gold will be $10,000,000 more. Here is nearly $60,000,000 of gold that may be paid out of the Treasury in less than three months. Will this not be enough to supply all demands? We think so.

The dry goods trade of this country is very dull; and cotton goods especially are hard to work off: the supply being in excess of the demand. The cotton mills at Fall river, Massachusetts, are running short time; only four days in a week. This has some effect on prices of cotton. The last of this month, probably on the 26th, the stock in Liverpool will be counted; when it is likely the stock of American will be found short: but we expect the total stock to be increased probably 25,000 bales. The rise in the price lately has increased the receipts; and it is likely from this on they will not vary much from the large crop of 1871. We now hear that the first bloom was seen on the 5th inst.; and plenty everywhere on the 15th: which is from ten days to two weeks later than last.

From all parts of the country the reports are that the hands are working splendidly—never better; and the demand for hands has been so great, and wages so high, that the negro women and children have gone into fields and are doing good work. This has added one hundred thousand laborers to the South in the time of need. As soon as the push is past, they will fall back into their idle, lazy habits again.

There is one thing that our friends who still believe in higher prices must take into consideration; that is Manchester and Liverpool have both utterly refused to respond to the call for higher prices on this side; and no doubt turn a deaf ear to the complaints of injury to the crops.

The stock in Liverpool on September 1st will be nearly one million bales.

PROSPECTS.

We do not expect spot cotton in New York to take a sudden rush down for a short time, but think the tendency will be to lower prices. We expect dry weather for some time.

Shacknasty Radclyffe Heard From.

This worthy, who so grossly falsified facts relative to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, in an insignificant sheet called the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, and who was so severely castigated by Col. B. W. Frobel, of this place, for his mendacious effusion, thus replies to a merited chastisement which he has just received at the hands of Hon. Lewis A. Thomas, of Iowa. We print it for the edification of our people, only because one or two of the press of the State have thought it worth while to notice the dirty dog. This will, however, close the matter. We do not propose, during this heated term, to occupy ourselves "skinning skunks." Here is the letter:

BOSTON, June 11, 1873.

Lewis A. Thomas, Lubuque:

DEAR SIR—I regret to inform you that I have no space for any such lengthy communication as the inclosed; neither am I accustomed to offer any portion of my esteemed self for castigation by any one. It is a mere difference of opinion, sir, that you will have to contend against elsewhere.

Yours truly, HERBERT RADCLYFFE.

An Irish Dog Show.

It is about twenty years since Ireland gave up her famous Donnybrook fairs, and since then greater vigor has been imparted to the Royal society of Dublin, which every year gives an exhibition of the stock, machinery and products of the lords, gentlemen, farmers, or even peasants if they desire to compete. More elaborate than usual were the arrangements this year, though nothing was exhibited particularly novel or interesting to an American, except the array of dogs. Here was common ground where the rich man and the poor could enter their favorites. Unlike the snobbish canine collection at London, this was a democratic assemblage of dogs, and King Charles, Blenheims, Maltese, Pomeranian Newfoundland, terriers, retrievers, spaniels etc., jostled against "mongrel, whelp, and hound, and cur of low degree," which had never been thought worthy of classification. It was the finest and most extensive dog show ever held in the world probably. Among a number of monsters and beauties was a monster bull-dog which took the first prize, and immediately a label was put upon his colar announcing his price, which was no less than $2,500 in gold. But noble Britons who had cried out at seeing thousands paid for a blooded horse, seemed to take this quite as a matter of course, and it will doubtless be long ere parliament will have to lament the decline of the bull-dog species.

☞ A gentleman of "elegant leisure," and a bachelor at that, has been amusing himself with matrimonial statistics, and out of 200 marriages published in New England journals last week only two of the ladies had old fashioned names, such as Mary and Susan. All the others were Mollies, Dollies, Pollies, Libbies, Tibbies, Biddies, Hatties, Patties, Matties, Lizzies, and so on. He says if he can hear of some girl with "a familiar Christian name" he shall "start for her."

CHICAGO "RHUBARBS."

How a Big City Spraddles Out.

Houses, Parks, Boulevards, Factories.

Paul Cornell and His Career.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1873.

Dear Constitution: Some changes have taken place in our party and programme. Colonel Rawson and daughter, and Mr. Boynton and wife, have left for Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Goodnow has made arrangements to have us return by way of St. Louis, and we leave to-night for that city. We will stop two days there, and then go home.

We will get away from Chicago none too soon. The married gentlemen of the party are all beginning to significantly hint about divorces. There is no telling what effect two days longer in this atmosphere would have.

Chicago is especially favored in hotels. The Sherman House is very fine. The Grand Pacific, where we stop, is an improvement on the Sherman, and another, to be called the Palmer, is in process of erection, which it is claimed will be the finest tavern in the world. But the Pacific is good enough for me. It covers an entire block. It has near 600 rooms. It is built with every modern appliance for comfort and every elegant appurtenance of magnificent luxury. It cost over two millions of dollars. The furniture cost over half a million more. The insurance to somewhere near the enormous sum of two millions. Think of that! two millions of fire insurance. The same firm keeps the house that made so much reputation keeping the Sherman House before the fire. They have leased the hotel for ten years. They pay no rent the first year, and rise until the tenth year they pay $75,000. The hotel is owned by a joint stock company, which includes as stockholders several railroad companies, whose fine Pacific Railroad depot lies directly opposite the hotel. I will not go into detail in describing the house and its furnishing. Everything is simply Oriental in its gorgeousness.

The attention is perfect. There is a sub-office on every floor with which all the rooms on that floor are connected. The bells are rung by electricity. You touch a little knob and the thing is done. Servants answer your call immediately. This is a much better arrangement than having to communicate with the central office. Each floor is separately managed and officered.

Chicago is blessed in having good water. The enterprising city fathers have tunneled two miles into the lake, and draw the cool, fresh, pure water from it by a huge force pump of fifteen hundred horse power. The tunneling is a curious triumph of skillful engineering. They went out two miles into the lake and sunk a circular wall. They drew out the water and began to tunnel from the shore, and thus met in the center. The operations were conducted with such exquisite nicety, that the meeting of the two tunnels coincided to an inch.

To get an adequate idea of the growth and the future possibilities of Chicago, one must go into what Mrs. Partington dubs her "Rhubarbs." The suburbs stretch out in all directions ten or fifteen miles and show a continuous improvement. A magnificent system of public parks is in process of completion, accessible by, and threaded by what are ambitiously termed "Boulevards"—broad, smooth, hard, shady, beautiful drives, that are thronged in the afternoon with a ceaseless stream of vehicles. You must know that no city in the Union surpasses Chicago in its equipages. Horse food is so cheap that everybody can keep a horse. Oats at thirty cents a hundred and corn at thirty-five cents a bushel, make the keeping of horses an inexpensive comfort and luxury.

I had the pleasure of visiting the suburbs under the attention of Mr. Paul Cornell, who owns lots of them, and is a Park Commissioner. Mr. Paul Cornell is so good a type of the vigorous, successful Chicagoan, and his experience so typical of Chicago achievement, that a word or two about him will not be out of place. He is a slender, spare, nervous gentlemen, of forty-five or fifty perhaps. He has a cheery, sprightly manner, is full of talk and merriment, and drives right home in what he says and does. He is worth his millions and began poor. He has been in Chicago thirty years. He began a young lawyer when Chicago was a village. He says Stephen A. Douglas told him to put all his spare cash in lands lying south of the city. He did so, paying six dollars an acre for worthless marsh land. He held on to the property, and is now selling it at from two to fifty thousand dollars an acre. He owned 700 acres in one body nine miles below Chicago, where four railroads cross each other. In the last two years he has started a town there, which is a suburb of Chicago, and whose streets are part of the Chicago system, numbering seventy-four, etc. He has erected a watch factory that works one hundred and twenty-five hands, and turns out 6,000 watches a year. He has given $30,000 worth of lots to some men who have put up a wool factory. He has offered lots to other factories. A number of handsome residences already adorn the village.

He has been the chief instrument in inaugurating a system of parks and drives that will be as fine as any in the world. The main park contains 1,055 acres, with fourteen miles of interior drives and thirty miles of walks.

I may also state that Mr. Cornell is the First Vice President of the Republic Life Insurance Company, and one of its active managers.

I was much interested by a trip through his watch factory. His watches are very fine, and have a deserved reputation. He cannot supply a tenth of the orders he receives, and is making provisions to enlarge his factory. It is curious to see the construction of the nearly two hundred different pieces that constitute a watch. One-third of the operatives are women, and it is an interesting and strange sight to see young girls handling delicate machinery and tools, and fashioning skillfully the critical contrivances of a time piece. They work as readily and deftly as men. It would be a pleasant matter to give your readers an idea of how watches are made. I shall have to reserve this for a future letter. I can only now say that it is wonderful how rapidly and easily, to all appearances, the mechanism of time is constructed, and nothing is more remarkable than the exact uniformity with which almost infinitesimal parts of the watch are made.

I find here that while there is much building, there is not much sale for improved places. Men are keeping their money in business, and paying moderate rents instead of buying houses. And those who have money to put in improvements, build them to rent. Central city property is quiet. The brisk activity is in the suburban districts.

But this letter is already lengthy enough. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Graduating Class of Emory College—The Speakers of Commencement Day.

OXFORD, Ga., June 20, 1873.

Editors Constitution: I am going to ask for a little space in your valuable paper for the purpose of letting the public know something about the graduating class of Emory College for the present year. This class is composed of twenty-four members, some of whom have passed through the entire college course from Freshman up. The final examination of the class closed on Wednesday last, and with it was finished the routine of college duties. On Thursday evening the ladies and gentlemen of Oxford gave the class a magnificent entertainment at the residence of Mr. Franklin Wright. The beauty of the village never appeared more lovely than on this interesting occasion, and the table groaned under a burden of the good things of life. The whole affair was a most appreciated expression of the regard of the good people of Oxford for those who have so long been in their midst.

At 12 M., on Friday, the class assembled for the last time, and sat with trembling expectancy to hear the results of their college course. After a few appropriate remarks President Smith announced the honors and speakers' places as follows:

1st honor, C. E. Dowman, (K. A.) Polk county; 2d honor, W. N. Sheats, (K. A.) Quitman; 3d honor, W. R. Pool, (K. A.) Belford; 4th honor, F. H. Richardson, (C. P.) Atlanta. The other speakers are J. W. Frederick, (K. A.) Marshallville; J. W. Hinton, (K. A.) Cartersville; G. B. Jewett, Macon; J. H. Lewis, (C. P.) Greenesboro; M. A. Mathews, (P. D. T.) Fort Valley; O. L. Smith, (C. P.) Macon; J. T. Van Horn, (K. A.) Columbus; E. M. Whiting, (C. P.) Madison.

With these gentlemen to occupy the rostrum, commencement day bids fair to come up to what the public expects of Emory College. ERATUS.

A Terrible Affray in Edgefield, South Carolina.

A Young Man Shot and Killed, and His Father Probably Fatally Wounded.

A gentleman from Edgefield yesterday morning gives in substance the following as the correct account in brief of the terrible tragedy that occurred there on Tuesday last, by which a young man was instantly shot dead and his father probably fatally wounded. It appears that an old feud has long existed between the male members of two families, named respectively Goumillion and Glover, said to have been engendered by the shooting and killing of an uncle of Arthur A. Glover by one of the Goumillions over twenty years ago, and that on various occasions words have passed between the persons figuring in the present tragedy of the most bitter, threatening nature. It is also said that, a few weeks ago, the Goumillions threatened Glover's life, since which time he has kept himself prepared to defend himself more vigilantly than ever. The parties did not meet until Tuesday, when, as our informant states, Willie Goumillion and his father came into the town of Edgefield from the country, and, during the course of their transactions, young Goumillion went into Cissby's drug store, not being supposed to know that Arthur A. Glover was in the store. As Goumillion turned to walk out of the store, Glover, as the account has it, arose from behind something that had screened him from the sight of Goumillion, and aiming a double-barreled shot gun at his head fired one barrel, the contents lodging in the back of young Goumillion's head, near one of his ears, killing him instantly. At this stage of the proceedings, our informant states, the elder, Lovett Goumillion, entered the store to protect his son and advancing towards Glover received the contents of the other barrel in the breast, which failed to do him any material injury, the shot only passing through the vest and making some abrasion of the skin. He continued to advance on Glover, when the latter commenced to beat him over the head with the stock of the gun, breaking in his skull and rendering him insensible, in which state he had continued to lie when our informant left yesterday morning, no hopes being entertained of his recovery. This done, Glover quietly walked from the store to his home, as arrest having been made up to the time last above mentioned.

It is reported that but very little excitement was caused in the village by this bloody encounter, which has nearly wiped out of existence a family, and that the popular feeling, under all circumstances, was in favor of Glover. In connection with the life of Goumillion, it is stated that two or three years ago he shot a colored man and fled to escape justice at the time, and that matter had finally blown over, and he was never tried for the crime; also, that once, when returning from a frolic, in company with a man named Posey, he had shot him in the back as they were riding along, inflicting a dangerous wound.

How the present case may result, our informant could not state, or whether any arrest would be made.—*Columbia Union-Herald.*

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Attempted Double Murder and Suicide in Hudson, N. H.—A Young Lady Shot by a Rejected Suitor—The Lover Takes His Own Life—Critical Condition of the Wounded Girl.

NASHUA, N. H., June 15.

A small, unpretentious farm-house in the quiet town of Hudson, six miles from this city, was the scene of an appalling domestic tragedy yesterday morning. The house is occupied by Mr. Charles Wood, his wife and two daughters—the latter, respectively about 21 and 18 years of age. Mr. Wood is a well-to-do farmer, and has the reputation of being an industrious, honest man and a kind neighbor. His wife has, for some time, been an invalid, and thus the daughters have assumed the duties and cares of the household. They are intelligent, amiable and decidedly prepossessing girls, and none are held in greater esteem in the town.

THE WOULD-BE MURDERER.

Almost five years ago a young man by the name of Harry Jewett, a Nashua boy of no particular antecedents either good or bad, hired out to Mr. Woodward, a well known Hudson farmer, with whom he remained four years. He was temperate and industrious and laid by some money. A year ago he engaged to work for Mr. Wood, when he first met Miss Ella Wood, the younger daughter, and for whom he formed an ardent attachment, and although his attentions were not encouraged, either by Miss Wood or any member of the family, he was not in the least afraid of his passions. A few weeks since Jewett returned to the city, where he found temporary employment, but did not forget the object of his adoration.

MISS WOOD SHOT.

A week ago he returned to Hudson with the terrible resolution, as the sequel shows, to either win or kill the object of his unrequited love. Strange to say, he was received back into the family, and again he renewed his unavailing suit. Yesterday morning the family arose as usual, breakfasted and entered upon the day's round of duties. Just before 8 o'clock Jewett called Miss Ella Wood, the younger daughter, into the sitting-room, and renewed his proposal. At this time Jewett) occupied a seat upon a lounge and Miss Wood a rocking-chair about eight feet distant. To his proposal she returned the usual negative reply, when Jewett quickly remarked, "Well, if you won't, I will shoot you." Not thinking him in earnest, Miss Wood said, without rising, "I will have nothing more to do with you, and you must leave here." Instantly Jewett drew a pistol from his pocket and fired, but missing, he fired again. The ball struck Miss Wood over the right eye and penetrated the skull, causing a compound comminuted fracture.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE GIRL'S FATHER.

Mr. Wood was in an adjoining room, and, startled by the report, he rushed to the scene. Jewett still held the pistol in his hand, and as Mr. Wood entered he aimed it at him. Mr. Wood brushed the pistol aside, and seized Jewett by the throat. After a short, sharp struggle, the latter was brought to the floor and then dragged out of the house.

THE ASSASSIN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

On recovering himself Jewett placed the pistol, which he still held, to his right ear, and fired. The ball entered the base of the brain, inflicting a fatal wound. Upon his person Mr. Wood found another pistol, which he discharged, and the two pistols, each a seven-shooter, are in the hands of the Selectmen. By this time the neighborhood was aroused, and the town physician, Dr. D. O. Smith, sent for. A messenger was also dispatched to this city for surgical aid, and Drs. N. J. Moore and J. B. Greeley answered the summons, arriving at the scene of the tragedy about 1 o'clock. During all this time Jewett had remained where he fell, unconscious and evidently beyond any human help. He was removed to an old unoccupied house, about a quarter of a mile distant, where he still remains, his life fast ebbing away.

CONDITION OF MISS WOOD.

Miss Wood's wound was probed by Dr. Moore, and the ball found at a depth of three inches, and extracted. She has not been unconscious at any time and has borne the surgical operation, including that of bleeding, with remarkable fortitude, firmly declining all anæsthetics. Although the case is critical, Dr Moore believes there is an overchance for her recovery, owing to her perfect health and resolute will. She has asked only once for Jewett, and then simply to inquire if he was alive.

THE EXCITEMENT.

The tragedy has caused intense excitement throughout the town, and the roads in the vicinity of Mr. Wood's residence have been lined with carriages going and coming throughout the day. No sympanthy is expressed for Jewett, but much for the girl and her family, across whose quiet path a dark and terrible shadow has been cast.

☞ The Chattanooga Times says: "Adding the increase of capital in those already established to what will be required to carry on new manufacturing products, there will be in active operation here by the first of January next, establishments representing $1,000,000, all invested during 1873. This will be confined to the production of iron, cotton goods, and lumber in their various forms, and leather. Add to this the capital invested since the war up to the beginning of this year, and we have a total of about $3,000,000. The amount invested in lands in this vicinity since 1860, is not less than $500,000. Three-fourths of the capital has been drawn from the North. It would seem that the capitalists have some faith in our city."

☞ The season for taking down stoves is here. A church-going man in Bridgeport, believing that the winter was over, took down his stove last week. His wife assisted. As it was necessary to carry it up a flight of stairs, the husband went first, and his wife took the rear hold and followed. The man thought it was an admirable arrangement, for in case the stove slipped and journeyed down stairs, his wife might possibly get her back broken, and he would be left to get a new mother for his children. But he was disappointed. The noble woman struggled bravely with her end of the stove, and didn't have to bend her back a bit, whilst her considerate husband was bent nearly double at the time, and just as the last joint in his spinal column was about to snap, his wife crowded him a little and he put his end down on his best toe and yelled. Then the woman, excitedly, lifted her end as high as she could, throwing about fourteen more tons on his toe. Then he yelled louder and swore. And before that stove was put away, that church-going man was set back at least ten years in his religion.—*Morristown Herald and Free Press.*

Book-keeping may be taught in a single lesson of three words: Never lend them.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

The advocates of capital punishment answer their opponents by saying: "You must draw the line somewhere."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Trial of Susan B. Anthony

The Old Lady Found Guilty.

Does the Fact of a Voter being a Woman Constitute a Crime?—Definition of the Word "Knowing."

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 16, 1873.

The case of the United States against Susan B. Anthony, who was indicted for voting in violation of law, at the city of Rochester, at the last November general election, was called in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session in this village, at three o'clock P. M. to-day. The distinguished defendant personally appeared in Court accompanied by Mrs. Matilda J. Gage and other ladies, and was represented by her counsel, Mr. Henry R. Selden and Mr. John Van Voorhis, of Rochester.

The District Attorney made a brief statement of the facts on which he relied for a conviction, and which were charged in the indictment: "That Miss Anthony voted at the last election for the Congressional candidate for the Twenty-fifth district and for the Congressman at Large." It was conceded that the defendant was, on the 5th of November, 1872, a woman.

IN OPENING THE DEFENSE,

Judge Selden claimed that the case was one of great magnitude and interest, not only to the defendant, but to the whole people. When the defendant claimed her right to be registered to vote she was as much entitled to both of those rights as any man, and when she voted, if she fully believed she had a right to vote, she committed no crime. The question for the jury was whether she did vote in good faith, believing that she had a right to vote.

Judge Selden then stated that for the second time in his professional life he was compelled to offer himself as a witness in behalf of his client. Being sworn he testified as follows:

Before the defendant voted she called on him for advice as to her right to vote; that he took time to examine the question, and did so very carefully; and that he then advised her that she was as much a voter as I or any other man; that he believed then that she had a legal right to vote, and he believed so now; and on that advice she voted.

The defendant then

OFFERED HERSELF AS A WITNESS

on her own behalf on the subject of intent and good faith.

The District Attorney objected to the competency to testify in her own behalf, and the objection was sustained. The defense then rested.

John E. Pound was then sworn by the prosecution:

On the examination before Commissioner Stoors the defendant stated that she should have offered to vote even if she had not had Judge Selden's advice; that she had not a particle of doubt of her right to vote.

Judge Selden proceeded to address the Court and jury in exhaustive argument, occupying nearly three hours in its delivery.

He enunciated three propositions: first that the defendant was legally entitled to vote at the election; second, if she was not so entitled, but believed that she was so and voted in good faith in that belief, such voting does not constitute a criminal offense under the statute, and third, that she did vote in such belief and in good faith. He said that the first two questions were for the Court and the last the jury, unless the Court should consider it so clear that the defendant acted in good faith as to leave no question for the consideration of the jury. Mr. Selden insisted that the only alleged ground of the illegality of the defendant's vote is that

SHE IS A WOMAN;

that if the same act had been done by her brother under the same circumstances it would have been not only innocent but laudable; but being done by his client, because she is a woman, it is said to be a crime. The crime, therefore, consisted not in the act done, but in the fact that the person doing it was a woman and not a man. He believed that it was the first time in history of the world in; which a woman had been arraigned in a criminal court merely on account of her sex. The right to take part in the establishment of government is founded in a natural and inalienable right of every citizen. Women have the same interest in the maintenance of good government as men. No greater absurdity, to use no harsher term, could be presented to the human mind than that of rewarding men and punishing women for the same act, without giving women any voice in the question of which shall be rewarded and which punished. He referred to the fact that all political rights and many personal rights are denied to women, and that it is often said that this is no disadvantage to them, because they are represented by men, and their rights protected by them. He spoke of instances occurring in his own professional life, of the manner in which married women are sometimes protected by this kind of representatives, when, by the inequality of the law, gross injustice had been done to woman. He referred to the changes that had been made in the law by the acts of 1848 and 1860 in reference to the rights of married women, and the great change the law had undergone in the last twenty-five years in that respect, and said that these were great ameliorations of the law, but said he: "How have they been produced? Mainly as the result of the exertions of a few heroic women, one of the foremost of whom is she who stands before you as a criminal to-day. For a thousand years the absurdities and conditions to which he alluded have been imbedded in the common law and the statute book, and men have touched them not, and would not have done so until the day of final doom had they not been goaded to it by the persistent efforts of the noble women to whom she alluded." He insisted that the time had come when the civil and political rights of women should be placed upon a perfect equality with men. To make out the offense charged against the defendant, the prosecution should show affirmatively, not that the defendant voted conscientiously without having a right to vote, but that she so voted knowing that

SHE HAD NO RIGHT TO VOTE.

The word "knowing" related not to the fact of voting, but to the fact of the want of the right to vote. He referred to many authorities on this point. Great emphasis was given to the right of women to vote as secured by the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution, and a learned and exhaustive exposition was given of these two articles as bearing upon the question.

The remarks of Judge Selden were extended on the point as to the knowledge of the defendant that she was committing an illegal act, and severely criticised several cases bearing upon that part of his argument.

The argument of the distinguished lawyer was listened to with profound attention from beginning to end, occupying the attention of the Court until the hour of adjournment. It was an eloquent championship of a woman's right to vote.

But it did not save Susan. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty under the direction of the Court. Judge Hunt, in fact, declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, but ordered them to render a verdict against the defendant.

MISS ANTHONY'S SENTENCE.

Judge Selden then made a motion in the case of Miss Anthony for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection of the judge in ordering a verdict of guilty without submitting the case to a jury. The court, in a brief review of the argument of the counsel, denied the motion. The District Attorney immediately moved that the judgment of the court be pronounced upon the defendant. The court made inquiry of Miss Anthony if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced.

Miss Anthony answered and said that she had a great many things to say, and declared that in her trial every principle of justice had been violated; that every right had been denied; that she had had no trial of her peers; that the court of jurors were her political superiors, and not her peers; and announced her determination to continue her labors until equality was obtained.

She was proceeding to discuss the questions involved in the case, when she was interrupted by the court with the remark that these questions could not be reviewed.

Miss Anthony replied that she wished it fully understood that she asked no clemency from the court. She desired and demanded the full rigor of the law.

Judge Hunt then said: "The judgment of the court is that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution," and immediately added, "there is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid."

And so the trial ended. A motion for a new trial is to be made in the case of the inspectors to-morrow morning, on the ground that Hall, one of the defendants, was absent during the trial.

Summary of State News.

NEWNAN.

Corn was never better on upland, while cotton is as good as could be expected, although not as promising as it was the same month last year. Grass is plentiful, and labor in great demand.—*Herald.*

JONESBORO.

The young people of Griffin have organized a theatrical company, and the editor of the Citizen wants to be chief blower in the orchestra.——Big Masonic Festival and Barbecue comes off on the 24th, and a lively time is expected.—*Citizen.*

VALDOSTA.

The editor of the Times is afflicted like Job. He has got the boils, but not the patience. His conversations have a religious tendency almost affecting.——The farmers complain of too much rain and too much grass.—*Times.*

ROME.

The gossip among the Romans at present is about the commencement exercises of the Female College, which occurred last week. Singing and literary exercises, pretty girls and attentive beaux abounded. Ten young ladies graduated with distinction. An able address was delivered by Rev. Dr. D. W. Hamilton, of Cave Spring.—*Courier.*

MARIETTA.

An ingenious Marietta sharper, the other day, made the modest proposition to a merchant that if he would endorse for him, and thus enable him to borrow money from a bank, he would divide with him. It is needless to tell the result.——The crops are so much in the grass that our farmers cannot see anything else.——The town is flourishing. A large number of visitors will come up this summer.—*Journal.*

ROCKMART.

The farmers in this section are about through cutting wheat. They didn't have much to cut. The public square of this burg is filled with dog-fennel, while the average young man spends his time on roller-skates. A saw mill, a shingle machine, a brick factory and a wheat thresher are all to start soon in Rockmart. The health of the town is good, the girls all pretty, the young men stout, and the editor of the Reporter happy.—*Reporter.*

TALBOTTON.

The Talbotton young men beguile the weary hours by catching infant serpents, and drowning them in Alcohol. The patent beegum man has at last arrived. All you have to do is to gather a handful of bees, and dash them into it. In five minutes you draw out your honey and treat the crown.——On the 14th, the citizens of this county voted unanimously in favor of subscribing $35,000 to the Talbotton Branch Railroad. Work will now be rapidly pushed on.

LOUISVILLE.

The caterpillars have made their appearance in Mitchell county.——If some of the farmers living near here would pull the cotton out of their grass, they will better succeed in raising a crop of hay. They don't stand much chance of making anything else.——Mrs. Perdue, ninety years of age, died here on Monday. She had been confined to her bed for the past five years.—*News and Farmer.*

CARTERSVILLE.

On Friday evening last our accomplished townswoman, Miss Verdery and her pupils in music, delighted the citizens of Cartersville with a musical performance at the court-house. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the music exquisite. General Colquitt was present and delivered an able address.——The citizens of Bartow county meet at the court-house to-day to organize a Grange.——An energetic citizen of Cartersville advertises for dogs to start a sausage factory with.——The abundant rains have rendered the crops about here grassy and interrupted the farmers in their work of harvesting.——The gardens and forage crops are flourishing.—*Standard and Express.*

COVINGTON.

A town darkey amused a few friends in a store, last Saturday night, with a dance on his all fours. The solemnity of the performance was somewhat disturbed by a tender-hearted physician, who gently placed the warm end of a cigar under the snowy linen in his rear. The cigar remained there only a minute, but during that time fifteen boys were run over, a barrel of syrup upset, and about 59 small boxes scattered over the room. The remainder of the dance was indefinitely postponed.——The Covington Hotel has been obtained, and arrangements made to have a grand ball and promenade next Wednesday night.——Grading on the street railway has been commenced, and the road will be completed in a few months.—*Enterprise.*

DAHLONEGA.

A gentleman of Dahlonega stuck a lighted match in his mare's ear to burn the hair out. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, this ingenuous citizen, upon looking around, discovered that he was hugging a stump, twenty feet from the road, with a pair of bridle reins in one hand and a limited quantity of horse-hair in the other. He walked home satisfied that the mare had got hurt.——The Baptist church has bought a $300 organ, and some glorious grinding is promised for Sunday.——The atmosphere around Dahlonega has been rather moist and the piety of the average farmer is rapidly disappearing between tall grass on one hand and poor crops on the other.—*Mountain Signal.*

SAVANNAH.

About ten o'clock Wednesday morning a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Robberge, of New York, fell from the second story window of the Pulaski House, striking upon the pavement. She was picked up immediately and unhurt.——A Savannah girl drank a quantity of potash Wednesday morning for water. Prompt application of remedies saved her life, and has corrected her taste.——John McBurrus, a negro of Hawkinsville, who had been, among others, decoyed to Liberia by the fraudulent representations of an agent of the American Colonization Society, has returned to Savannah. He gives a horrible account of the sufferings of the deceived negroes, who have been decoyed there, and are dying off with disease, starvation and nakedness. He intends to deliver lectures in Savannah and elsewhere to raise money sufficient to bring back the few left alive of the colonies from Georgia. They have authorized him to act as their agent, and our colored people will do well to listen to him.——Some of the fairest Savannah girls are newspaper carriers and the fact is creating considerable bustles.—*News.*

ALBANY.

Mr. S. F. DeGraffenreid, of this city, met with a severe accident at Tilton, a station on the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, on Monday morning. He was standing near the edge of the platform of the depot, when a passing train struck him, knocking him down and throwing his right foot upon the track. The wheels passed over a portion of the foot, and it was mashed off across the instep. Amputation a few inches below the knee has been performed by Drs. Hilman and Strozier, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected. We have since learned that he has died.——The weather in Albany must be pretty hot. Several insurance agents had the brass melted from off their faces on Wednesday, and will have to quit the business.——The farmers around Albany are terribly in the grass, with a prospect before them of almost certain destruction to their cotton crop. The corn crop is generally good and the prospect promising.——On Friday night the lightening struck four houses in Albany. One of the houses was inhabited by negroes, several of whom were still running at last accounts. Nobody has been hurt.——On the morning of Monday last, Mr. R. B. Hitt, a farmer of Lee county, shot and killed a man named Bennet Drake, at that time in his employ. The negro had attacked Mr. Hitt, and followed him to his house for the purpose of further violence, and in spite of repeated warnings. The killing was done in self-defense, and Mr. Hitt has surrendered himself to the sheriff of Lee county.—*Central City.*

CHOLERA.

Suggestions as to its Prevention and Domestic Treatment.

BY JOHN STAINBACK WILSON, M. D.

Editors Constitution: In view of the extensive prevalence of bowel affections, and the possibility that cholera may be developed among us, the following extract from the forthcoming July number of my Herald of Health may be useful and interesting just at this time:

The great danger in cholera is from an offlux, or flowing in of the blood in excessive quantities to the intestinal canal, or the stomach and bowels. The best means to prevent this is, to keep the skin in rigorous action, or, in other words, to cause a strong flow of blood to the immense net-work of small vessels ramifying throughout the whole cutaneous surface.

The best agent to do this is tepid or cold water applied to the whole body, and well rubbed in, so as to remove all obstructions from the pores, and invite the blood to the capillary vessels by the combined action of the water and the friction. As a general rule, cold water is best for this purpose, but the feelings will be a safe guide as to temperature. And a little *soap* mixed with the water will not be amiss in long-neglected cases.

The bathing or washing should not be done just before, or very soon after a meal; but may be safely attended to at any time when the stomach is not loaded.

Next to cleanliness, the most important thing is proper regulation of the diet. No great changes should be made in this, provided it was the right kind before. But crude, watery, half-ripe, and over-ripe, or partially decayed, and half-cooked vegetables should be avoided. This is especially true of plums, grapes, cherries, unpeeled tomatoes, apples, and of fruits and vegetables of all kinds with stones, seeds, skins and pulps, all of which are known to be almost entirely indigestible.

Be sure not to eat *too much* of anything, and use no stimulants, avoiding especially all alcoholic drinks and patent nostrums, whether solid or fluid.

The next thing for consideration is ventilation. This can be dispatched in a few words. Keep the air about you as free from contamination as possible; open your doors and windows, and take in as much of the life-giving element as you can, both by day and by night. At the same time avoid currents or draughts of air between doors and windows; and be very careful not to cool off too rapidly after exercise or fatigue.

As to the clothing, let it be suitable to the season, taking care to preserve a uniform temperature of the body, and not to expose any parts usually covered.

Some recommend flannel next to the skin, but this is unnecessary in warm weather, unless it be in the case of very feeble invalids. Finally, preserve your cheerfulness and equinimity, sleep as much as you can, keep regular hours, follow the above rules, trust God and you will have no cause to be alarmed. In case of an attack of diarrhœa, go to bed immediately, apply a flannel band to the abdomen, and eat rice well-cooked, and but little or nothing else; and keep in bed comfortably, but not too warmly covered, until all symptoms have disappeared, and *then for two or three days afterwards.* This treatment will generally be sufficient in mild cases. If anything more is necessary, it should be done under the direction of a physician. Send for one without delay, and avoid all nostrums and cholera cures. Should the diarrhœa be troublesome before he arrives, a grown person may safely take a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of paregoric and tincture of ginger after each evacuation until the bowels are sufficiently checked.

Speedy checking of the diarrhœa is very important, as the fate of the patient is sometimes decided by one or two excessively large and watery evacuations. Indeed, these evacuations are nothing less than a species of hemorrhage, in which the watery portions of the blood are drawn off, thus rendering it incapable of circulating in the minute vessels of the extremities. And this failure of the circulation is attended with the icy coldness, shrivelling of the skin, sharpness of the features, and all that terrible array of symptoms which characterize the stage of collapse. Should there be any symptoms indicating the approach of this dreadful state of things, the patient should be wrapped up in blankets wrung out of hot water, or put into a hot wet-sheet pack.

The indications of treatment are, to draw the fluids back to the skin, and to stimulate its vessels to increased action; and this is to be done more by external than internal remedies.

Strong internal stimulants are of very doubtful propriety in these cases. And yet, some people are ignorant enough to believe that all that is necessary to arouse a patient from the collapse of cholera is to pour as much whisky or brandy into him as he can hold; which, by the way, is very little, as such things are generally immediately rejected by the stomach.

Acting on the presumtion that cholera is disseminated by animalculæ emanating from the discharges of patients thus affected, the free use of carbolic acid has been recommended in the sick room, and, in instances, with apparently very happy results. A report from a large English hospital, published a few years ago, seemed to prove that the scourge was entirely driven from the building by constantly evaporating carbolic acid in the air, and by receiving all evacuations in vessels containing a strong solution of this acid, which is known to destroy all minute animal and vegetable organisms, the supposed causes of epidemic cholera.

But the details of disinfection, as well as of treatment, should be directed by the attending physician.

Too Good for this World.

The following literary curiosity appears in a Memphis, Tenn., paper; and as a specimen of "highfalutin" is so grand that the author might let himself out for a gas-meter, or an assistant dictionary or spelling book for public schools: "Died, in this city, on the 22d ——, infant daughter of —— and ——, aged two months and five days. The shades of eternal night have clouded forever the infantile ——, who rose as a star and beamed lucently with a meteoric resplendency along the horizon of her parents, lighting their pathway with the sheen of hope.

"A lovely gem of beauty gleaming brightly in their casket of jewels has her earthly luster eclipsed to corruscate with renewed effulgence in the spirit world. A gentle rosebud, whose vernal freshness impregnated her parental heart with its fragrance of love blooming sweetly in the bouquet of flowers that garlanded their happiness, has by the blighting upas of disease, faded away, to bloom with more brilliant angelic hues in that land of perennial purity and bliss to which little children by Divine behest are welcomed.

☞ When conversing near a man of business who is deeply engaged, sink your voice just so he can hear it, but not understand what you say. Don't vary from this point. Don't sink below his hearing nor rise up to his understanding. Keep just there. Watch his face very closely. In about three minutes it will commence to flush; at five minutes his lips will begin to twitch; at prompt nine minutes he will drop dead on the floor. Then you ought to withdraw. Respect must be shown the dead.

☞ An incident in the life of a Danbury farmer is thus recorded: His wife was taken very ill, and he was called away on urgent business. During his absence she died and was buried, and the news was delicately conveyed to him by a boy who met him at the gate. The boy said: "Mr. ——, your ole woman is dead and buried; and we have got in the spring oats." "Great God," said the shocked man; "and the oats in?"

THE COUCHE HOUSE,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA.
T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.
THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.
may19—4m

THE
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO.
The Largest and most Complete Hotel in the World.
THE LESSEES (well known as the Proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE before its destruction in the memorable conflagration of October 8th and 9th, 1871,) take pleasure in announcing the completion of this enterprise, which is now open under their personal management for the accommodation of guests.
GAGE BROS. & RICE.
Chicago, June 1st, 1873.—june8-d1w6w

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
NEWNAN, GEORGIA.
C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.
THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by untiring attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. jan5-d1f

"A GOOD HOTEL."
The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at
Planters' Hotel.
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor
jan16-d1f

CHOICE HOTEL
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,
ROME, GA.
S. C. HAWKINS, Proprietor
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec1-tf LEON A. CADY, Clerk.

Sims House.
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA.
THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.
THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate. jan15-d1f

LANIER HOUSE,
B. DUB, Proprietor,
Macon, Georgia.
Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
oct8—d1f

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY VINEY HOUSE.)
Dalton, Ga.
O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.
O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.
jan26-d1f

Best Water in the City.
CITY HOTEL,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
Cainesville, Georgia,
Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.
TERMS MODERATE.
apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

Madison House.
MADISON, GEORGIA.
TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN,
apr13—d1f Proprietors.

Hammett House,
JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.
THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
jan25—d1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,
(Near the Court House and Depot)
GADSDEN.....ALABAMA.
Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$3 00 per day single meals fifty cents.
nov19-d1f

NEW HOTEL
PALMETTO, . . GEORGIA.
W. Jackson House
Is now open to the Traveling Public.
jan13-d1f W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,
At Smithville, Georgia,
IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The cutting trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. jan26—1f

KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA,
WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarder Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.
Address FLETCHER & FREYER,
oct27—d1f Proprietors.

Wayside House
RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,
IS now open for the reception of guests whether with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible points of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable
by [illegible] A. J. HELTON & SON.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—d1f

LAWYERS.

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections and bankrupt matters. june20-d1y

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States. june10—d1y

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. june7-d1y

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Chattooga Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. june4-d1y

E. J. KIKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, GA., will practice in all the Courts of the Chattooga Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga. june4-d1y

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1-d1y

W. R. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Rome & Barrett's Store. may27-d1y

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar16—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 92, Capitol building. mar. 9-d1y

JESSE E. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec12-d1y

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov19—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
sept3—d1y

FRANK S. LOVEIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Troup, Pepete, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. ap27-1y

REMAT LOUBUE. WARREN C. WINSLOW
LOUBUE & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-d1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. june1-d1y

DR. R. S. HILLIARD, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Seymour's, Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia. june1-d1y

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 16 WHITEhall street, Atlanta, Ga. june7-d1y

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebbs the crimson life tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast;
Let thine arms, O Queen, support me,
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,
Harken to the great heart secrets,
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore,
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman,
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let not Cesar's servile minions,
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's hand that slew him,
'Twas his own that struck the blow.
Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom,
Ere his star fades quite away,
Him who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world way!

Should the base plebian rabble
Dare assail my fame in Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home;
Seek her, say her Gods have told me,
Altars, augurs, circling wings,
That her blood with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious Sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to Stygian horrors,
With the splendors of thy smile.
Give thy Cesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the Senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark the insulting foeman's cry;
They are coming—quick, my falchion
Let me from them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle,
Shall my heart exulting swell,
Isis and Osiris guard thee,
Cleopatra! Rome!—farewell!

The letter of our Louisville correspondent, written on board the steamer General Lytle, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The name of the steamer recalls one of the most chivalric and pleasing incidents of the late war. It was in one of the battles of the West—and which of them our memory does not supply—that General Robert H. Lytle, a member of the Cincinnati press, who had risen not only from printer to editor, but from private to General, was killed far in advance of his command while gallantly leading an assault upon our lines. His horse bore his corpse into our lines, and the steed and his dead rider were both captured. So soon as it was known that the author of that rare poem, as familiar and as greatly admired South as North, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying," lay dead in the camp, officers and men crowded around to take a last look at the face of the poet-soldier who had achieved so great a literary triumph. There was no rejoicing over the death of this fallen enemy; but there was in truth something on each soldier's cheek that for the moment washed away the stains of powder. Tenderly they took him up, and when the battle was over an escort of honor, appointed from among the leading Confederate officers, bore him back to his own camp, under a flag of truce, on a rudely constructed funeral bier, with his martial cloak around him. In life he had touched that chord of human sympathy which makes all the world kin—and in death its harmonious vibrations silenced all resentment and thrilled the hearts alike of friends and foes with a nobler passion than hatred or revenge.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

A STORY.

By Maria Jourdan Westmoreland,

Author of "Heart-Hungry," "Clifford Troup," etc.

Written expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART V.

Hugh was to arrive the next day, and my heart throbbed with ecstacy at the thought. Too impatient to sit and count the minutes which seemed to go by on leaden wings, I busied myself by culling the loveliest flowers with which to deck the house. As I sang and thought of the morrow, the morning mail arrived. There were several letters, and running my eye hastily over them, I sought the one particular one, which, by its familiar and cherished hand-writing, sent the life-blood tingling through my veins. Kissing it, I hastily broke the seal, expecting only to find in its welcome lines a reiteration of his love, and a promise that he would certainly be with me on the morrow. But alas! for human hopes. What did I read? The following, which was blotted and blurred with tears:

"MY PRECIOUS DARLING: Heaven help me for calling you so—I have killed our friend Fred Trezvant in a duel! Don't hate me—don't curse me, if you can help it. My punishment is deep enough without your hatred. You could not—would not—marry a *murderer*, and I release you from our engagement. God bless you, Nellie, and God help me, I pray. I leave to-night for some lone spot of earth, in which to bury myself from the sight of my fellowmen. Would to heaven I could escape as easily from the presence of God. Good-bye—we meet no more forever. In wretchedness, as in happiness,

Yours only, HUGH ELLIS.

P. S.—You did not wear the "bunch of violets" that morning, Nellie, and don't you remember that under the gaslight, when we were parting, I said: "Nellie, if you fail to wear these, our love will be fatal." And when I saw you that morning without them, my heart sank, and a presentiment of something horrible was with me from that day to this. But enough! I do not say this to chide; but perhaps if you had worn them, I would not now be a murderer and an exile. God keep you. Good-bye. H. E.

To say that I had fallen from Heaven to Hell, can scarcely form a parallel for my feelings, for from the dizzy heights of the supremest of human bliss, I was suddenly plunged into the darkest abyss of despair. Is it any wonder that I fell senseless upon the floor? No! The wonder is, that the cord of life was not snapped asunder with the sudden shock. Hours went by, and when I awoke to consciousness, my mother was watching over me with all the tender solicitude of a mother's heart. The days glided noiselessly and unnumbered by, and I only opened my eyes now and then, and closed them and sighed, and said "nothing," when they asked me what I would have. Then, happily, delirium followed, and weeks were added to the calendar; and oh, if my life could have passed away then, what long years of suffering would have been spared me. But God knows best, and I lived; but seemed dead, for the world was dead to me; my little violets were dead, and I was dead to everything on earth, save him who filled my thoughts; dead to all, save the lone exile who deemed it honor to kill his best friend—who thought it honor to wreck two homes, and to send me down to the grave with a heart as dead as the "*bunch of violets*" that lay crushed in my desk.

THE END.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

THE WONDERFUL FOUNTAINS

—OF—

HEALTH and PLEASURE.

The Brightest Spot in the Sunny South.

ARE located in the PIEDMONT REGION OF GEORGIA, twenty-five miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., and within two miles of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. These Springs, fifty-two in number, embrace

Every Variety of Mineral Water

found in the famous mountains of Virginia, White, Red, and Black Sulphur, Alleghany, All-Healing and Chalybeate, Magnetism, Soda and Iodine; as also the waters characterizing the Montvale Springs of Tennessee, and Indian Springs of Georgia; all of which are to be found here in abundance, within the compass of this "Magic Vale," affording a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaints, Scrofula, all kinds of Cutaneous Affections; and in fact, every disease that human flesh is heir to.

Connection is made by all trains of the Western and Atlantic Railroad with a line of first-class stages for the Springs, where you arrive in about fifteen minutes.

Board.....$50 per month.

Visitors will be greeted with STRAINS OF STIRRING MUSIC, and an

"OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME."

The Hotel and Cottage Buildings are in thorough condition, newly painted, and furnished with entirely new appointments.

The table will be first-class in every particular. A magnificent Ball Room, one hundred by thirty feet, and elegantly fitted parlors.

Billiard and Bar Room, seventy-five feet long, and a capacious Bowling Saloon.

Direct Telegraphic and Postal Communication.

The buildings and grounds will be brilliantly illuminated with gas, and every attraction will be afforded the visitors to Catoosa Springs.

The above Watering Place will be opened to patrons, June 1, 1873, by W. C. HAWITT.

june13—d&wlm-n-c

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW,

Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened again an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood*, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Strictures, Gonorrhœa*, Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kurht, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; Superior Vicar, Rev. Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conjas.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

This method of treatment is the most rapid, safest and only sure cure. Particular attention given to the cure of Summer Complaint. Teething period of children. Dysentary, after a few hours, will be sufficient for a cure. MENINGITIS, no danger when people call me immediately at the symptoms. This treatment gives a white and soft skin, and everybody will learn to treat his family at Acute diseases.

may13—d1y

TATE SPRINGS,

East Tennessee.

TATE SPRINGS are situated in the beautiful and fertile Bean's Station Valley, one and a half miles from Clinch Mountain, and ten miles from Morristown, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, from which point a daily mail is received. They are surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, in one of the highest and driest sections in East Tennessee, in the immediate vicinity of Chalybeate, Alum, Red, White and Black Sulphur Waters, and, all things considered, we are bound to acknowledge in this, as in all nature, the superior wisdom of the Creator in locating this inestimable blessing to mankind.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Arrangements have been made with the principal railroad South for round trip tickets, which may be obtained at all the large cities and towns.

DAILY LINE OF HACKS.

Contracts are made with competent and responsible parties to run a daily line of hacks from Morristown to the Springs. The hacks will be new, and of the most comfortable and modern styles, gotten up expressly for this line. They are to meet all passenger trains at the depot, and look after the comfort and accommodation of all persons passing over their line. The hacks make their trips in day time.

Ladies and families traveling alone will be especially looked after and cared for, and their baggage also.

Hacks leave the Turley House immediately after the arrival of trains. By this means any Express or other packages can be conveyed to or from Morristown to the Springs.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The accommodations are still being extended, so that we hope to be prepared to entertain all of our guests comfortably. Among the new improvements are—

A spacious Ball Room.
A series of Bath Rooms.
The Grounds are much improved.
A Livery Stable well stocked.

The Proprietors claim to have superior advantages over any preceding season, having all their public rooms ready at the opening of the season, a good stock of supplies on hand, and an experienced class of servants employed.

The rooms are principally cottage, with porches, fire places, and wardrobes or closets.

Good Bowling Alleys for gratuitous use of guests. In addition to which we expect to have a Band of Music.

The Proprietors assert their determination to spare no trouble or expense to render guests comfortable and to promote their improvement.

RATES OF BOARD.

The Springs are open for the reception of visitors at all times.

Per Month—June at $40, $12 00 per week, $1 75 per day. July, August and September, each, at $45 00 per month, $13 per week, $3 00 per day. October same as June.

THE WATERS.

The Water is recommended in the cure of all derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and diseases originating with the Organs.

OUR RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTIES.

Our resident physician makes a specialty of Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Wind Pipe, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Consumption in its first and second stages. Also many diseases of the Heart, both functional and organic, and of all the diseases for which we recommend the water, using all the modern appliances.

REGULAR SANITARIUM.

We keep a regular Sanitarium during the winter months. Water has the same effects all seasons of the year.

SHIPPING WATER.

We are now shipping large quantities of the water, and it is giving general satisfaction. We deliver it at Morristown Depot in good iron hooped barrels at $3 per barrel.

For pamphlets, etc., address

E. O. TATE,
june5-d1y Bean Station, E. Tennessee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE CLIFF SPRINGS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF "MOUSE CREEK HOTEL," Mouse Creek, Tennessee, has leased the above Springs, and will open the Hotel at White Cliff, for the reception of guests by 1st of June. These Springs are

Situated on Chilhowee Mountain,

Monroe county, East Tennessee, sixteen miles from Mouse Creek, the nearest point from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. They are located at an elevation of about 1200 feet above Conasauga Valley, in a dry, pure and very invigorating atmosphere, affording an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

The Proprietor will run a daily line of Hacks between Mouse Creek and the Springs, making connections with trains.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board and lodging per day.....$ 2 00
" " " week.....9 00
" " " month.....30 00

J. H. McGILL, Proprietor,
Mouse Creek and White Cliff.

may30—d1m-sun-tues-thurs

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County, West Va.

THIS well known and favorite WATERING PLACE will be open on the 15th of June, with ample accommodations for 800 guests.

TERMS—$3 per day; $15 for one month; $80 per month for two or more months.

For further information apply to

GEORGE McGOVERN,
june4-codtillyly1 Superintendent.

NOTICE.

FOR TWO WEEKS FROM THIS DATE, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of State Librarian for the distribution to the several Ordinaries in the counties of this State, the Laws and Journals of the last Legislature, Cobb's Statues and Forms, and the 45th Georgia Reports, to-wit:

3,400 copies of the Laws,
344 copies of the Journals,
272 copies of the Georgia Reports,
500 copies of Cobb's Statues and Forms.

The right to reject or accept any or all bids reserved.

By order of the Governor.

JOEL BRANHAM,
June 8, 1873—d2w State Librarian.

Clerk's Office, Superior Court,

Glynn County, Georgia.

BY direction of his Honor W. Schley, Judge of the Superior Courts Eastern Circuit, notice is hereby given that Judge Schley will preside at a session of Glynn Superior Court, Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of trying the case of R. B. Bullock, Governor, et al., vs. Jacob E. Dart, et al. Bill in equity in Glynn Superior Court. Counsel and parties interested will please take notice.

C. R. GOODYEAR,
Clerk Superior Court Glynn county, Ga.
june18-d1ill July 8

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Bragg's store. mar19-d6m

The Constitution Job Office

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID

NEW JOB PRESS,

And a large stock of Material, we are better prepared than ever to do

Job Work.

We flatter ourselves that no office in the State can turn out better work, or with more dispatch, than ours.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE

Books,
Pamphlets,
Ledgers,
Posters,
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Letter Heads,
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In fact, everything that a first class office can turn out.

Parties at a distance will find it to their advantage to send their work to this office instead of sending North.

WE GUARANTEE GOOD WORK

AT REASONABLE FIGURES.

Our store room is stocked with STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS, from the Cheapest Card to the finest of Brown's world-renowned paper.

We can Furnish Envelopes, Printed, by the 100,000.

WITH OUR FIVE SPLENDID STEAM JOB PRESSES, and an abundant supply of all kinds of JOB TYPE, and the BEST WORKMEN IN THE CITY, we bid defiance to the world in Job Work.

☞ **Give us a trial.**

Address CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.
may31—d1f,

To Bridge Builders.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF Atlanta, Georgia, at their last regular meeting, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, July 4th, 1873, for

Building a First-class Iron Bridge

across the railroad cut on Broad street in the city of Atlanta. The south end of the bridge is on a Skew and at 70 feet wide, the west side is 140 feet 7¾ inches between abutment faces, and the east side 128 feet 4½ inches between abutment faces. It is 31 feet from grade to top of railroad rails and 16½ feet clearance is necessary. Or the bridge will contain two 16 feet drive ways and two 8 feet walk ways (all in the clear) with four booths, one on each corner outside of the walk ways on panel fronts and 13½ feet deep, and chords at 40 feet apart would be respectively 128 feet on the west and 131 feet on the east between abutment faces, with same grade and clearance as above. The bridge must bear 1,200 pounds burden per foot lineal, with a factor of safety of 5 to 1.

Bids will be made for the bridge complete and accompanied with plans and specifications and directed to the Clerk of Council.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Any further information will be furnished on application to the City Engineer.

DANIEL A. McDUFFIE,
Chairman Com. Public Buildings and Grounds.
june10—tues&sun-tiljuly4th-3tues-3suns

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER, of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.

Good Shed Lots for Drovers.

All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.

june15-d1f

Forty-Sixth Georgia Reports.

Part 1st will be Ready for Delivery Shortly.

ATTORNEYS subscribing to pamphlets will remit to HENRY JACKSON,

Reporter of Supreme Court, Atlanta.

Jackson & Clarke will attend promptly to any business before the courts entrusted to them. Special attention to practice before the Supreme Court.

may21-d3m

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A PAIR OF MATCHED, STYLISH, GENTLE CARRIAGE HORSES, with the best double HARNESS in Atlanta, and Phaeton—turnout complete—for sale at half value. Any one wanting a turnout can get a great bargain, or dealers can make a good thing by purchasing it. Call at CLINT TAYLOR'S Stables on Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

june17-d1w

REV. C. C. DAVIS

IS THE regularly appointed Collecting Agent for the Atlanta Branch of the American Bible Society. He will call upon our citizens for material aid in forwarding the philanthropic work. Please hear him for his cause.

H. T. PHILLIPS,
june17-d1w Secretary Atlanta Bible Society.

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar23-d&w3m

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House. jan8-d1y

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 12 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-d6mo

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL UNIMPROVED LOT of 12 acres, on the Georgia Railroad, near Edgewood Church, one mile from the corporate limits. The lot has a constant running stream through it—a beautiful place for a fish pond, or a number of ponds. Apply to Bell, Goldsmith, or myself at my residence in Edgewood. JOHN W. HUNT.

june15-d1w

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. McCAMY.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs

jany26-d1f

A CHANCE NOTICE.

I. FRANK & SON,

Successors to D. Tye, will continue to keep the best

Tennessee Beef, Mutton and Veal,

At Tye's old stand, Whitehall street, between Mitchell and Peters streets.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. may30—d1m

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOCH & THORNE,

254 AND 256 CANAL STREET.

NEW YORK CITY.

nov26-d1yr

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM.

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE. Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
FERNO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-d1f

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO. 25 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 7-d1f

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—d1f

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

april1-d1y

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Styes. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,

Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

R. CUMMINGS,
apr22-d&wtf Palmetto, Ga.

O. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Bellwood, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.

apr15 d3m-thenceo3m

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street,

apr20—3m ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 50 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period, not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

Price, 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 940, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14-d6mo

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 2 Wall Street.

Authorized Capital $300,000.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Collections made at all points in the United States. Interest allowed on deposits. (Also chartered to negotiate loans, sureties or credit, buy and sell promissory notes, railroad and State bonds, and all other valuables.) W. L. GORDON, President.

J. M. WILLIS, Cashier.

Among the stockholders are: E. W. Holland, J. E. Brown, John Neal, Henry Jackson, W. L. Gordon, J. H. Lowe, Hon. Dawson A. Walker, Hon. G. N. Lester, W. S. Thomson, Captain J. A. Fitzen, C. W. Henderson, W. M. Lowry, J. L. Wooten, Alabama.

june6-eod1m

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,

Broadway and Twenty-First Street,

New York.

S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for parties on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.

june4-d1f

LANDRUM & BRO.,

Peachtree Street,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR STOCK OF FAMILY Groceries a large lot of TOYS and CONFECTIONERIES, at very low prices. Also, a SODA FOUNT, where you can get good ice-cold soda water at five cents a glass.

Give them a call. je14 1w

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations on Steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin State rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. steamers. Gold	Wed. steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65.	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodations	$130	$130
Steerage, currency, $30.		

Certificates for passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the continent at RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

For passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to F. F. COULTER, Southern Express Agent, may9-d-eod-3m Atlanta.

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LEFT the premises of M. A. Devaughn on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, in Fayette county, Ga., one H. T. Walker, about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, sandy hair, quick spoken, wrist of right arm has been shot. Said Walker took or carried off a medium sized mare mule, one hole in each ear, sorrel in color, ring around her tail where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Walker with mule, or either, delivered to me at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.

may 10 M. B. DEVAUGHN.

Splendid Lot for Sale.

WALLACE & FOWLER,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT CORNER LOT.

The best Unimproved Business Lot

in the center of the city, for Sale.

The owners have made other purchases and do not need it. Apply at once. june16-d1f

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

FOR 1873.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES,

Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, Etc.

TWELVE REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING:

1. THE CONSTITUTION is published at the Capital of the State, and contains *Proceedings of the Legislature* in full, together with constant and accurate reflection of the actings of all the Departments of the State Government.

2. It has the sole and exclusive right of publishing the DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT from the Reporter of the Court. These Decisions are published on Monday of every week and are thus furnished in THE CONSTITUTION. Hence every lawyer in Georgia should take the paper, and the great profession *are* subscribers.

3. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

4. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a weekly *Review of Editorial*, embracing remarks on the Cotton Trade, with statistics and all matters affecting the cotton trade, with statistics difficult to be obtained elsewhere. Producers and dealers in cotton, not alone in Georgia, but all over the country, procure THE CONSTITUTION for these articles.

5. THE CONSTITUTION furnishes Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters of the globe, including *markets*, domestic and foreign. Hence this paper is popular with *merchants* everywhere.

6. Besides our Daily Associated Press Dispatches, THE CONSTITUTION has *specials* from Washington, the National Capital.

7. Its Correspondence Department is unequaled in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

8. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a monthly Fashion Letter from New York, written by the most celebrated female Fashion writer in the United States. The ladies, therefore, all want THE CONSTITUTION.

9. A new feature for this year will be Weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The ablest writers and statesmen of the country select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to the public, and so do the PEOPLE, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic Journal of the State.

11. The two great SPECIALTIES, our SUPREME COURT DECISIONS for the lawyers, and our CROPS for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

12. For the reasons given above, THE CONSTITUTION is the paper for all classes, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, circulates in every county of Georgia, has the largest State circulation and is, therefore, the favorite medium for ADVERTISERS.

Every Georgian should, after taking his own home paper, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would have more than thanks to the people for a patronage, that has resulted in the *grandest newspaper success* known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, just on its 6th years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, as complete as any in the United States, giving employment to some *eighty* persons daily, and running a half dozen presses by steam. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building and its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

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Daily, per annum	$10
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OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

Is prepared to do any work in the printing line, from a card to a finely-bound book.

On editorial matters, address "Editors Constitution;" on business, address

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storeroom,

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BORNEMANN,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under Bailey's Opera House. feb1-d1y

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to supply orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medaillion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuettes, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, Interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GHIRE.

"ANY ONE WILL DO."

A certain case of a certain age,
To wish a husband old enough,
Her having passed the prime of life
Without a lover,
In shirking to become a wife,
At length began, she thought it time
To mend the foibles of her crime.

Reasoning from the usual course
Of maid, and such like, for resource
With all her might, this ancient maid
Beneath an oak tree knelt and prayed;
Invocation sent a stave old owl
Her petition heard above—the mousing fowl.

"O give a husband, give!" she cried,
"Ere I may become a bride,
From off my day of grace be o'er,
And then, like many maids before,
I'll die without an early love,
And none to meet me there above.

"O, 'tis a fate too hard to bear;
Hear thou this my humble prayer,
And, oh, a husband give to me!"
Then the old owl up in the tree,
To her tuneful, cried, "whoo, whoo, whoo!"
"Hear, Lord!" And next then ask me who?"
"Why, say she, good Lord, will do."

BAKER'S DESTINED RIVAL.

A Remarkable Record of "Dixie."

A Southern Kentucky Horse—

Bought for $1,000;

Worth $25,000.

[Louisville Conservative, 16th.]

Some weeks since we noticed the sale, by Messrs. Bryant & Baker, of their trotting horse "Dixie" at $1,000 cash. As Dixie had been used, and known up to that time only as a saddle-horse, having only been handled by a trainer for about two weeks previously, some seemed to doubt the correctness of the statement. By way of showing that Dixie was not overestimated, we will state that we have it from reliable authority that the present owner of Dixie has declined an offer of ten thousand dollars for him, and furthermore declares that twenty-five thousand would be no inducement for the young prodigy. Dixie can already trot his mile in 2 minutes and 25 seconds, and after thorough training Dexter may look to his laurels. Dexter's best time is 2.17, showing a difference of 7 3-4 seconds only; whereas, Dexter was well matured, properly and thoroughly trained, while Dixie is young, unaccustomed to the turf, and has only been under training for about five or six weeks. Dixie has as yet made no race, from the fact, no doubt, that should he enter the ring of green and untried horses at Nashville, he could win at most only a purse of about $1,200, and then, having made a record, he would be excluded from the "green ring" in the fall races of the East, where the purses do not stop at hundreds. Whatever Dixie may be known to have accomplished, he cannot, under the turf rules, be excluded from the green ring, or the ring of untried horses, until he has first made a race, and it has been recorded on the turf register. If we are correctly informed, only 20 horses in the whole country have trotted their mile under 2.22, and half of those were of the Rysdik Hambletonian family, from which we claim that our Dixie has descended; i. e., Dixie's dam was by a Canadian horse raised in Bourbon, and brought by N. E. Mitchison to Caldwell. Dixie's grand dam was of the Phillip and Romulus stock, and Romulus was said to have come from the Hambletonians.

Mr. J. I. Reekes, of this place, owns the dam of Dixie and her two-year old filly, and we learn from Mr. R. himself that he has just received a letter from Connecticut requesting a full description of Dixie's dam; also to know whether he will part with her, and at what figures.

'Tis truly wonderful how a Kentucky colt of only five or six weeks training could have attained so wide a reputation. Take the celebrated trotter, "Bob O'Blennis," who, in the first race that he ever made, entered against the far-famed Lady Jane Suffolk, at St. Louis, and though he failed to win the race because of breaking, yet in the one heat only in which he was kept down to his work he made better time than Lady Jane had ever been able to do on that track, and in a subsequent race, two weeks later, he beat her fairly. That horse was bought in this State for $66 only.

Other horses have been sold recently in our county for as much as Dixie brought. Messrs. Jessup & Means shipped two to New York since the sale of Dixie, for which they got $1,000 each. Mr. Wm. Brown shipped one at $1,000 to Texas, and has since sold others at from $500 to $1,000. Mr. James Parish has declined an offer of $5,000 for his trotting mare, "Lucille," from Boston's Exchequer. Lucille is young and thought quite promising, and if she is going to make any man a fortune we would as gladly have it fall to our generous friend Parish as to any gentleman in our county.

Bonnets for Indian Squaws.

[From a pamphlet lately published in Nebraska.]

The Indians who now remain in Nebraska are settled on reservations. A scene witnessed among one of the tribes by the writer last spring he described thus, in writing to a friend:

"Spending some days lately among the Otoe Indians on their reservation on the Big Blue, in South Nebraska, I saw quite a new phase of life. The Otoes are still 'blanket' Indians—wearing breechclout and leggins—but neither coat nor breeches. No whites, except government officials, are allowed to hunt, or fish, or lodge, or trade among them.

"Their lodges, dances, games, dress and moral habits, and especially their burial rites, interested me exceedingly. But I am now unable to describe my experience in regard to these matters.

"For years the Quakers have had the Otoes in hand, and have labored to elevate them with a zeal worthy of better success than has crowned their efforts. One anecdote told me shows plainly enough that their zeal has not always been according to knowledge.

"Last year news came to Philadelphia Quakers from their Quaker missionary among the Otoes, that the squaws were all destitute of bonnets. This destitution horrified the Quakeresses. A subscription was started, a hundred bonnets were bought, and straightway dispatched by express to the Otoe superintendent. Next day after the bonnets arrived the squaws were all congregated, and a bonnet was nicely fitted on the head of each by the wife of the missionary. But this headgear was speedily taken off to be looked at, and then no Indian belle knew how to replace her bonnet the right side before; nor was this the worst of it.

But the sequel of the story is not to be understood without a reference to a singular Otoe idea regarding the point of honor, which was first discovered by Major Long, in his expedition and councils among this peculiar people, in 1819. No Otoe brave can sit down between sunrise and sunset without disgrace. He may lie, or lean, or kneel, but he must not sit any more than a Moslem may eat between sun and sun in Ramadan. To guard against a warrior's unwittingly transgressing this anti-sitting law, the dress of the Otoe brave is provided with a "crow cushion" so contrived as to prick him in the seat of honor as soon as he begins to sit down. In consequence of this custom, no sooner did the squaws bring home the bonnets than the braves, regarding those articles as crow cushions, seized them as a suitable costume for themselves, though superfluous for Indian women. The next day the squaws appeared bareheaded, but each warrior was rigged out with a bonnet, not on his head, but as a panier. Nor could any disinterested spectator fail to confess that the fashionable American bonnet, though unfit for a head covering, when worn as a "crow cushion," was enshrined in the niche it was ordained to fill.

A Convict's Love Scrape.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]—

Daniel Dillard, a colored convict and horse thief from Bedford county, who with two others escaped from the penitentiary during February, was recently captured near the town of Marion, in Smythe county, and has been brought back here to serve out the unexpired years of his term of imprisonment. His whereabouts were discovered by Superintendent Strother in a singular manner. Before he so unceremoniously left the penitentiary, Dillard had been in love with a female convict, but had had little opportunities of telling her of his affection except by signs from the window of his cell, which luckily commanded a view of the apartment in which the men are kept separate from the women. He essayed to communicate with her by letter, which he got a fellow convict to write for him, but unfortunately these were intercepted by the guards and carried to the superintendent, and though signed "Daniel Webster," were traced back to him, and he was held responsible for them. This mode of communication proved of little advantage to Dillard, and he finally gave that plan up, but still love's dart remained fixed in his breast, and even after he had secured liberty it continued to rankle there. In an evil hour for him, he resolved to renew his attentions to his convict-sweetheart, and being at Marion, in the neighborhood of which town he had settled with his wife, he got the postmaster to write him a letter to her full of love, and had it signed "Daniel Webster," as he was before wont to do, and mailed it to the penitentiary. With other prison correspondence this letter came duly to Superintendent Strother's hand, and was read by him, as all letters addressed to convicts are.

The superintendent was struck with that name, "Daniel Webster." He knew that the illustrious statesman who figured under that title had been dead some years, and he could not think why he should have become interested in a letter with that signature. But after a little thought he brought to mind the facts about the intercepted letters, and came to the conclusion that this one, too, was from Daniel Dillard. He wrote the postmaster at Marion a letter of inquiry, and the response to it left no doubt that "Daniel Webster" and Daniel Dillard were one and the same. Superintendent Strother immediately telegraphed the Marion authorities to arrest the suspected party, and the escaped convict was recaptured, but not until he had been shot in the arm by one of the persons who attempted to arrest him. He is now "weeping in his prison cell" over his unfortunate attempts at love making.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.—The duello has but few champions left in old Virginia; so we judge from the general acquiescence of the people of that State in the rigid course pursued by the courts toward those engaged in the late Mordecai and McCarty affair. The present law unromantically regards killing in a duel as common murder, and the seconds are held to be vulgar accessories to the crime. Bail and writs of habeas corpus are denied the surviving principal of the late duel and the seconds as sternly as if they had all joined in beating out Mordecai's brains, or stabbing him in the back. More important than the law itself is the public sentiment that sustains the law and justifies the severe proceedings instituted in this case. It is greatly to the honor of Virginia that the duello has become an essential anachronism in that State. It is one of the rarest occurrences there, and the same is true of the whole South.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

☞ A gentleman who detested smoking and smokers, was annoyed beyond endurance one day, by a pious old negress, who called at his office on business, and smoked as she talked. At last he said, "Aunt Chloe, you are looked upon as a good christian, and you expect to go to heaven when you die, don't you?" In course I does," replied Aunt Chloe. "But you know that nothing unclean can enter heaven, and there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to *that?*" exclaimed Aunt Chloe, with scorn; why, I says as how'I spects to draw my *las breff* when I die, and eave it behind me when I go to heaven."

☞ At a crowded meeting in an African church in Petersburg, Va., the people were standing on the seats, and the clergyman when he arose to "line" the hymn—that is, give it out, one verse at a time—said, "Get down off dem seats, both white man and colored; I care no more for de one dan de oder," when to his great surprise, the congregation began to sing, in short metre:

"Git down off dem seats,
Bof white man an color;
I cares no more for one man
Dan I does for de oder."

☞ An exchange says "a young girl in Brooklyn supposed she was dying of love, but the doctors pronounced it "dyspepsia." And, pray, what did the doctors know about it? If the young girl said it was love, then it *was* love. We have had both love and dyspepsia, and we know there isn't one doctor in ten that can tell the difference.—*Courier-Journal.*

☞ It is supposed that Mrs. Surratt's murderer, John A. Bingham, was appointed Minister to Japan to give him an opportunity of studying the art of committing suicide.

☞ The late John Carpenter, of Marquette, Michigan, knocked the ashes out of his pipe on the head of a keg of blasting powder.—*Missouri Republican.*

GRAND EXCURSION
— TO —
PORT ROYAL, S. C.,

Leaving Atlanta, Wednesday Morning 25th inst., and Return on Sunday Morning.

$6 00 for the Round Trip.

BEST and CHEAPEST opportunity ever offered to visit the future New York of the South, and its magnificent Bay, and to add business to pleasure, by attending AN AUCTION SALE, of the finest healthiest Building Lots and Truck Farms within the city limits, to be held on Friday, 27th, 10 o'clock.

PAYMENTS—One-fifth at the sale, one-fifth on delivery of deed, and the balance in three yearly payments. A reduction of 20 per cent. on the purchase price will be made to parties building within three months, and contracts may be engaged at the sale for building by competent and responsible builders.

A STEAMBOAT EXCURSION to the Bay, and light ship will leave Port Royal at 10 o'clock on Thursday, and return in the afternoon.

june20-d4t

Drug Store for Sale.

ONE of the oldest established and handsomely fitted up Drug Stores, located in the center of business, in Augusta, Ga., is now offered for sale. The stand has a good retail custom, and to any one desirous of doing a jobbing business, no better stand could be selected.

Terms reasonable, and payments will be made satisfactory to any one having from three to five thousand dollars in cash.

A personal interview and examination is asked in place of correspondence. The owner will give satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Key Box 81, Augusta, Ga.

june18-d3t

NOTICE.

To Capitalists—A Partner Wanted.

To an established manufacturing, paying business, with $7,000 to $10,000. Ample remunerative profits guaranteed.

Communicate with, or call on the proprietors of the Constitution on the subject. jan25-d3t

FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,

COR. CORTLANDT & NEW CHURCH STS.

New York,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

RICHARD P. FRENCH,

SON of the late Col. Richard French, of French's Hotel, has taken this hotel, newly fitted up and entirely renovated the same. Centrally located in the Business Part of the City.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms attached.

june26-d3w3w6

Teacher Wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of FLETCHER INSTITUTE (Male) OF THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, having resolved to place this school on as good a footing as possible, desire to correspond with parties desiring situations as Teachers in a male school.

They guarantee a school of sixty (60) scholars, and good buildings for school purposes free of charge to a good Teacher with one assistant.

The Board will also consider any other proposition from parties desiring a situation as to terms, etc. Proposals received till August 15th, 1873.

Communications must be addressed to

CHAS. P. HANSELL, Secretary,
Board of Trustees, Fletcher Institute,
june18-d1m Thomasville, Ga.

FOR PORT royal, S. C.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN

Will Leave Atlanta

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH, at 8 o'clock, A. M., following the Down Day Passenger Train on the Georgia Railroad to Augusta, and will arrive at Port Royal at 5:30, A. M., on Thursday, June 26

The Excursion Train will leave Port Royal on Saturday, June 28th, arriving in Atlanta on Sunday Morning, June 29th. Remember, the distance is 282 miles, and you are the round trip from Atlanta, for the small sum of SIX DOLLARS—FROM AUGUSTA, ONLY $3 00.

J. H. BRYANS, Manager.

Tickets for sale by Capt. Ballard, at Car Shed, M. E Maher, on Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga., and also by Manager on the train. june20-did

LIME.

A CONTROLLING interest in the whole of two of the best Lime Works in North Georgia for sale. A sixteen horse power engine, barrel machinery and planing machine attached to one of them, and the works only being a few hundred yards apart. Barrels could easily be furnished for both at a trifling cost. The works are within ten paces of the Railroad, the quarry immediately against each kiln and an abundance of wood on each lot. WILL GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR WISHING TO SELL, and show the profit in it upon inquiring either by letter or in person. A SPLENDID TRADE IS OPEN FOR SOMEBODY. Address J. R. Merchant, at W. L. Hubbard & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta Ga. apr30-tf

NOTICE.

W. L. ELTON, for several years past Director of Music at the Episcopal Military Academy of Connecticut, and now Organist and Conductor of Music at St. Philip's Church, will take a limited number of scholars on the piano in harmony and in vocal culture. Best of reference given.

Communications left at Phillips & Crew, or Guilford, Wood & Co's. Music Store will receive prompt attention.

june8-d1y

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

YOUR PETITIONERS, J. H. James, N. L. Angier, Alfred Austell, G. W. Adair, John Flynn, T. M. Clarke, J. P. Logan, J. M. Boring, A. C. Garlington, James R. Calloway, Julius M. Patten and L. E. Bleckley, together with their future associates and successors, desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, under the corporate name of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing, constructing, maintaining and carrying on, in the city of Atlanta, in said county, a Hospital for the care, comfort, protection, treatment and cure of the sick and afflicted.

The object of your petitioners being purely benevolent, they have no Capital stock; and the money and resources of said corporation are to be such only as may be donated, from time to time, by the charitable and philanthropic, or granted by the State, County or City, according to law, together with such accumulations ther efrom as may be realized by loans or investments in the way of prudent administration and management.

L. E. BLECKLEY,
April 4, 1873. Attorney for Petitioners.

A true extract from the original petition filed and recorded, this day, in my office. April 4, 1873.

W. R. VENABLE,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton county.
may27—d1aw5w

[City Official Advertisement.]

STREET DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF ATLANTA, June 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, June 27th, instant, for such paving as may be required by the Mayor and Council and not contracted for by the property owners or agents.

Bids will be received for Payments in Bricks, Composition and Granite Stone, per superficial yard, and directed to the Clerk of Council.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. C. YOUNG,
Chairman Street Committee.
june13—fri-un-tues-till7th-inst

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

—AND—

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 35 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans sep26—july8-d&wly

PRINTERS WANTED.

GOOD COMPOSITORS, (Non Union,)

ON NEWSPAPER WORK, and Five Apprentices.

Apply at once. Steady employment and good pay.

C. DYKE,
june30-d3t Box 42, Savannah, Ga.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

BARLOW HOUSE

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

Is First-Class and in Business Center,

WILEY JONES & CO., Proprietors.

Board per month, with room.....$30 00
Board per month, without room.....20 00
Board per day.....1 00
Single lodging or meal.....50

may24-d1f WILEY JONES & CO.

THE RED POWER CURES

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Effectual and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistake cannot be made in using them; no nauseous or to be fear from disgust; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cents.
1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3. Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4. Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6. Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9. Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11. Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18. Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20. Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21. Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22. Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
23. Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25. Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26. Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27. Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28. Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
29. Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30. Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31. Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32. Sufferings at change of life,	1 00
33. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34. Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35. Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50
Vials, 30 cents, except 24, 32 and 33,	1 00

FAMILY CASES.

Case Morocco with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions.....$10 00
Case Morocco of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00
Single Boxes and Vials as above.

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.

At wholesale by H. C. Pope, Druggits, Atlanta, Ga.
apr13—d&w1y-3dpage

Valuable Hotel Property For Sale.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted by the Court of Ordinary of said Richmond county, Georgia, on the 9th day of May, 1873, will be sold at the Planter's Hotel in the city of Augusta, on the first Tuesday in July, 1873, at public outcry, between the legal hours of sale and to continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John A. Goldstein, deceased, consisting of house-hold and kitchen furniture, sheets, pillows, bolsters, pillow-cases, mattresses, spreads, blankets, curtains, carpets, towels, musquito nets, crockery and glass-ware, silver-ware, spoons, knives and forks, table ware and table furniture generally, extra beds and bedding, wire safes, etc., all of which is fully set forth in the inventory filed in office of Ordinary, being such personal property as is generally found at and used keepin a hotel.

Sold as the property of said John A. Goldstein, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay for all papers.

HANNAH GOLDSTEIN,
Administratrix estate of John A. Goldstein.

The purchaser can arrange with owner to rent hotel. may23-d1awtd

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts,

10,000 Cash Gifts Paid in Full.

$100,000 for only $10.

ENOUGH of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the $10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift				$100,000
"	"	"	"	50,000
"	"	"	"	25,000
"	"	"	"	20,000
"	"	"	"	10,000
"	"	"	"	5,000
24	Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each	24,000
50	"	"	500	" 25,000
80	"	"	400	" 32,000
100	"	"	300	" 30,000
150	"	"	200	" 30,000
590	"	"	100	" 59,000
9,000	"	"	10	" 90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash				$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Droves' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Droves' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Placing of vase (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by the President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guarantee against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing, will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Phillips & Crew, and Ritwine & Fox, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
april 22—d Mon and Thu and wcowtjuly1

The Great Southern Freight and Passenger Route

TO AND FROM NEW YORK,

VIA

Savannah, Ga.

THE FIRST CLASS SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE SAIL FROM SAVANNAH AND New York, in connection with the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, make as quick time and have superior accommodations for passengers to any steamships on the Southern Coast.

THROUGH FREIGHT carried at as low rate as any other route. ALL CLAIMS for loss, damage, or overcharge, settled promptly.

Passage from Atlanta to New York - - - - $27 50

Meals and State Rooms Included.

Sumptuous Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Savannah. Passengers by this route should leave Atlanta on 1:30 P. M. train for Macon, the day before the Steamers sail from Savannah. All other information furnished on application to undersigned.

GEO. A. McCLESKEY, Traveling Agent,
Steamship Co.'s, Office No. 4, Kimball House.
Atlanta, June 14, 1873. 3m

A. T. FINNEY,

MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabboletts, Brets, Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockaways, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

I have now on hand the Lagest and Most Complete Assortment of any Manufactory South of the Ohio River, which I am prepared to sell at

Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

Duplicated by any other Manufacturer.

I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Renovated on Short Notice and all work Carriages warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

PETER LYNCH.

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors. Wines. Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-S KIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low. Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 24—d6m.

HOTELS.

JOHNSON HOUSE

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON.

KINGSTON.....GEORGIA.
june19-d1f

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston,.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

sep10-d1f H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE.

MRS. E. M. STOVALL, PROPRIETRESS,

Cartersville.....Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style

june21—d1f

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (mostly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.

FLETCHER & PRYOR, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
june21—d1f

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.

apr24-d1f P. S. SHELMAN.

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,

W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may15—d1f

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA.

WOTLD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.

jan3-d1f Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thom.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call, and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction jy6-d1f

HOTELS.

NACOOCHEE VALLEY,

WHITE COUNTY, GEORGIA.

THE VALLEY HOUSE

WILL be completed by the 15th instant, and ready for visitors.

Parties desiring Board for the Summer months, in this most delightful climate, will do well by applying to the undersigned at an early day.

Board from $20 to $30 per month.

june13—d1m J. I. GREEN, Proprietor.

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,

GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.

GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.

Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Springs, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr26-d1f

CANNON HOUSE,

Recently St. James Hotel,

Marietta Street.....Gate City Block,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families. mar9—d1f

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson St's,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.

Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

june6-d1f W. J. BOZEN, Proprietor.

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

No pledges planned; his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov11-d1f

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS!
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for notice of our "mews."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 25 Prior street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, etc., a specialty. apr15-eodly.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.—Our splendid assortment of Ladies' underwear, comprising fine Muslin CHEMISE, tucked and embroidered. BIBOT ROBES, unusually rich and varied. Toilet and breakfast SACQUES, exceedingly fine. Best selected patterns in walking and train SKIRTS, etc., etc. All for moderate prices, at Mrs. Brooks & Co.'s, 67 Marietta street, opposite the Capitol. may3-deodly

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Notice in bankruptcy of James Millican—W. H. Smyth.

Fine picture—surrender of General Lee—J. C. Barrow.

Fine milch cow and calf for sale—Witt & Joyner.

Choice residence and grounds for sale—Bell & Goldsmith.

Fine piano for sale at auction—T. C. Mayson.

Excursion tickets—R. D. Mann, Agent.

Election of officers, I. O. O. F.—Frank Ryan.

Kentucky Library tickets—Phillips & Crew.

Bible—Cobbin's Commentator—See notice of.

Dry Goods—Bargains in—John Ryan.

Weed Sewing Machine—See notice of.

Spring and Summer Clothing—M. & J. Hirsch.

Dry Goods—Slaughter of—by John Keely.

"YOUNG PROBS," in Atlanta, predicts that there will be no rain in July.

THE Atlanta Zouaves drill to-morrow night at Concordia Hall, on Mitchell street.

THE Georgia Zouaves drill in their armory in the old United States court room, to-morrow night at eight o'clock.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., holds its semi-annual election for officers on next Tuesday night.

R. D. MANN, at the Kimball House, has excursion tickets to all the popular summer resorts for sale.

THE thermometer at H. C. Pope's drug store, stood at 90 at 5 P. M. yesterday, and "Tallulah" was in demand.

PARTIES attending the commencement exercises at LaGrange, Hogansville and Newnan will be transported for half fare.

ANN SOW rises up Atlanta and smacks her lips at having green corn of her own. This time it was raised by a lady, at the corner of Fair and Pryor streets.

THE McDonough street cars are now running from Redwine & Fox's corner, on Whitehall street. The first car ran through at 5 P. M. yesterday.

JOHN KEELY has purchased still another Bankrupt Stock, which he will sell away below half prices. See his notice, in this issue, and call and get bargains.

PARTIES attending the commencement exercises of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, will be transported over the Air Line Railroad for full fare going, returning free on the certificate of the Secretary of the Board. Tickets good until the 25th.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.—Examinations next Monday and Tuesday at the College from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. in common branches, Astronomy, Botany Algebra, Geometry, Greek and Latin. Anniversary exercises, consisting of orations and essays by students, and an address by Rev. Geo. Whipple, of New York city, on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Rev. Frank Quarles' Church. All are invited. jc22-3t

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—We learn that the trial of Greer, in Putnam county, for killing Middlebrooks, his brother-in-law, resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. The State was represented by Augustus Reese, of Madison; Col. W. A. Loftin, of Macon; T. G. Lawson, of Eatonton, and others. The defense by J. J. Floyd and W. W. Clark, of Covington, and Joel Billups, of Madison.

WITT & JOYNER.—These live and thorough auction and commission merchants have a fine stock of goods in their store, on Peachtree street, for sale. They have a fine lot of furniture from New York, goods from Augusta, shoes, pianos, organs, etc. They have developed a fine trade in a short time. Their auction sales are well attended, and their private sales foot up handsomely. If you would be treated handsomely call and see them.

JOHN RYAN.—Among the best and most active business men in the South is John Ryan. He knows exactly how to strike the popular mind and meet the popular taste. To-morrow he will offer a fine stock of dry and dress goods at remarkably low figures. He is determined to close out his stock. Mr. Ryan buys for cash and sells for cash. If you want bargains call and see him.

POMOLOGICAL.—The Pomological Society met yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., President Wallace presiding.

J. L. Crenshaw and D. B. Ladd were elected members.

A letter from P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, relative to the formation of a Southern Pomological Society, was referred to a committee consisting of W. Jennings, Dr. S. Hape, and R. Baugh.

The subject of holding a fair, or exposition, was discussed at length.

W. G. Whidby offered a resolution that the Pomological Society hold semi-monthly exhibitions on the first and third Saturdays in each month, and that contributions of fruit be solicited from all parts of the State. Referred to a special committee consisting of W. G. Whidby, J. J. Toon and Dr. H. Marshall.

The exhibition of fruits was large and interesting. J. R. Wallace exhibited Red Astrachan, Red June, May, Lord Suffield, and Horse Apples; Annie, Jeannet, Doyenne D'ete, Bloodgood, Dearborn Seedling Pears; Wild Goose Plums; Clarke and Philadelphia Raspberries; Haughton Seedling Gooseberries; Hicks' Ever-bearing Mulberries; Black Apricots.

James Ormond—Red Astrachan Apples.

W. P. Robinson,—Red Astrachan early May apples; Georgia mammoth blackberries, (introduced by Dr. W. P. Harden 15 years ago.) Named by Pomological Society yesterday.

D. A. Beatie—Yellow June apples, Doyenne D'ete pears.

J. M. Warren—Red Astrachan May apples.

W. Jennings—Red Astrachan apples; Hale's early peaches, Beurre Giffon pear, Wild Goose and Chickasaw plums, wine made in 1873 from Clinton grape.

Thomas Spencer—American Seedling gooseberry.

A. C. Van Epps—Stalks of the Ramie Plant six feet high.

Dr. H. Marshall—Apples preserved by the Alden process, or pneumatic evaporation.

There was a large attendance yesterday, and the interest in the meetings is increasing.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Superior Court Yesterday, Mr. Cyrus S. Mallard Again Acquitted—Motions for New Trials Overruled by Judge Hartlett, &c.

A Title to Possession—Jury Waived—Case Before Justice Monday—Justice Hammond on the War-path, &c., &c.

Fulton Superior Court.

Met at its usual hour yesterday morning, his Honor Judge Hartlett presiding.

The trial of the case of the State vs. Cyrus S. Mallard, Larceny after a trust, was resumed and concluded. The case was well argued and discussed on both sides. The jury received the charge of the Court, retired to their room, and in less than three minutes returned into Court with a verdict of not guilty. The Solicitor General and Messrs. Hillyer & Bro. for the State, Colonel S. B. Spencer, and Mr. S. D. McConnell for the defense.

The following civil cases were disposed of yesterday:

P M Fisk vs Jane Frank; Appeal. There were several appeal cases between these parties, and as these cases involved matters of account; on the application of the counsel for the plaintiff, it was ordered by the Court that W A Tignor, Esq, be appointed auditor to investigate such matters of account, and report the result thereof to the Court. C K Mattox, plaintiff's attorney.

Samuel P Henderson, surviving partner, etc, vs Samuel J Bowen. Motion for new trial. Argument was heard upon this motion, and after consideration by the Court, the motion was overruled. P L Mynatt, attorney for plaintiff.

Fain & Parrott vs the Western Union Telegraph Company. Distress warrant, and motion for new trial. This motion was also overruled after a hearing.

Shortly before four Court adjourned until half-past eight o'clock next Monday morning. We learn that Judge Hopkins has returned from his trip to Putnam county. He will reoccupy the bench next week, and will resume the call of the criminal docket in its regular order.

The first case to be tried is the State vs. C. B. Blacker, assault with intent to murder, committed upon John A. Wimpy.

The Commissioner's Court.

Mr. A. T. Morris, a citizen of this place, was arrested yesterday by the United States Deputy Marshal for retailing spirituous liquors unlawfully. His case will be heard by Commissioner W. B. Smith, Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

There was no trial before the Commissioner yesterday, but will probably be a number this week.

The Justice's Courts.

Justice Monday tried a possessory warrant case yesterday wherein was involved the immense amount of $2 40. The parties to this heavy commercial transaction are both white, and both females. Their names are Mary Anderson vs. Fanny E. Owens. Mrs. Anderson, who took out the warrant alleges therein that on or about the 15th day of July, 1872, she was in the peaceable possession of one smoothing iron, one whitewash brush and one scouring mop, all worth $2 40, and that the same had disappeared without her knowledge or consent, and that she believed them to be in the possession of Mrs. Owens. After an elaborate hearing, such as the importance of the issue demanded, Justice Monday decided the case by requiring the defendant to pay for the property and costs.

A white man named James Bass was brought before Justice Hammond, upon a warrant charging him with misdemeanor, but the case was dismissed.

On Wednesday next, at ten o'clock, this magistrate will try Mary J. Jones, white, for the offence of fornication.

Station House Report.

Business with the police was rather dull yesterday. Up to 10 o'clock they had succeeded in getting but four boarders for their lodging house. One for public indecency, and three for disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

A man whose name we could not ascertain was arrested here yesterday morning by the police, upon a warrant from Marietta, charging him with perjury. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in certain evidence he gave upon the trial of some Ku Klux prisoners in one of our upper counties. He was turned over to an officer sent after him, and carried back to Marietta.

ON 'CHANGE.—There were yesterday samples of twenty-two bales of cotton exhibited on 'Change, by Garrett & Bro.; of three by W. M. & R. J. Lowry, and two by J. S. Oliver & Co.

The committee appointed on Friday, to investigate the excessive losses in the transportation of corn from the West, reported that the actual loss in new bags does not exceed one hundred pounds per car load; in good second hand bags two hundred pounds. The actual loss on bulk corn from St. Louis to Atlanta does not exceed fifty pounds per car load.

The committee recommend that shippers or transportation lines be held accountable for losses in excess of these estimates. Report adopted.

Mr. Seago stated that he had examined the subject, that in 68 car loads the average loss was only 68½ pounds on the car load.

Mr. W. C. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Moore, called attention to the fact that he had received bacon from St. Louis which did not come up to representation, and asked for the appointment of a committee to assess the value of the bacon. The request was greated, and Vice President Garrett, presiding, appointed Mr. J. N. Dunn, T. L. Langston and A. K. Seago as the committee.

Mr. Seago asked for the appointment of a committee to report the ordinary loss in bacon shoulders during transportation from the West. Referred to Messrs. B. F. Wyly, W. C. Moore and John Stephens.

The subject of the prohibitory character of local freights on certain lines was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, June 21, 1873.—*Messrs. Editors:* As you invite news letters from all quarters, I will give you one. The Commencement Sermon of the LaGrange Female College will be preached on the 29th inst., at the Methodist Church, by Rev. H. L. Lovelace, of Auburn, Ala.

On the 30th at 8 P. M. there will be an exhibition by the undergraduates and primary department. The annual concert will take place July 1st, at 8 P. M. Wednesday, the 2d prox., the commencement exercises proper will take place, with an address by Rev. Morgan Callaway, D. D., of Emory College. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad, with its customary liberality, agrees to pass visitors for one fare to this commencement, as well as to that of the Southern Female College, which takes place on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. L. G

PERSONAL.—Judge Hopkins returned yesterday from Putnam Superior Court.

Colonel J. H. Nichols, of Nacoochee Valley, was stopping at the National yesterday.

Hon. W. W. Clarke, of Covington, was in the city yesterday.

John T. Burns and Hamilton Yancey, of Rome, passed through the city yesterday en route to Athens.

A Stone Mountain belle who has been illuminating Paducah, Ky., with her presence for sometime, returned home yesterday.

A bevy of Augusta belles returned home yesterday from a tour to Tallulah Falls in search of the picturesque and the festive red-bug. The average Tallulah robin is not quite as large as a Hong Kong goose.

G. C. Hughes has returned from a week's visit to the Crescent City.

Another Outrage!

Brook Into the Residence of Captain Willie Grant.

We have to regret to our readers, this morning, yet another attempt at burglary, which, for the boldness of the attempt, and the coolness of the would-be burglar, is just a little ahead of anything of the kind we have ever before published. The attempt was made upon the well known residence of Captain Willie Grant, on old Peachtree street, and the time was half-past three o'clock Thursday morning. The bed room occupied by Captain Grant and his accomplished lady, is situated upon the first floor, just back of the parlor. One of its windows opens upon Line street, and is about four feet from the ground. Below is a grass plat. The window is protected with wooden shutters, fastened upon the inside with the ordinary clasps. On the morning in question, at about half-past three o'clock, Mrs Grant was awakened from her slumbers by a painful feeling of uneasiness that something was wrong. This feeling became so intense that she awakened her husband, speaking very low, and telling him to keep awake while she crossed the room. He told her he would, turned over, and went to sleep again. As Mrs. Grant was about to rise she looked towards the window, and saw the blinds opened and the figure of a man standing full against the sill just about to spring into the room. With wonderful coolness she aroused her husband again, telling him softly to look at the window. He saw the man, but unfortunately uttered an exclamation and the rascal disappeared.

MRS GRANT SHOOTS THE PISTOL.

Both then sprang from the bed and went to the window. Looking out they saw the scoundrel standing inside the fence just at the corner of the house. Captain Grant called aloud to his negro to bring his gun, but Mrs. Grant sprang to the bureau, seized a revolver lying there, and instantly returning to the window she *fired* twice at the burglar as he was making tracks down the street. The noise aroused the neighbors, and made the rogue take strides about five feet in length. Had the pistol been at the head of the bed, where it will hereafter be kept, somebody would have got hurt. The man was tracked the next morning some distance through the mud, but has not yet been caught, although Captain Grant the next day offered two hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension. This is the second time a burglary has been attempted upon this house. The first attempt, about two years ago, was more successful, and the Grants lost forty-two pieces of valuable silver, taken from their dining room, and which has never been recovered. We would respectfully, but strenuously, urge upon our police authorities to put one of their best men on this beat. There are bad characters somewhere around that neighborhood, and we have no doubt but that a good officer would render efficient service in discovering and bringing them to justice.

PHILLIPS & CREW have, upon their well-filled tables, every book, periodical and paper that a literature loving people could want to read. They keep everything new and fresh. Call upon them, and get something good to read during these long and dusty days.

A Hasty Glance at Atlanta in a Sanitary Point of View.

A few moments of calm and candid reflection will, it is thought, by an humble observer of Atlanta, in a sanitary point of view, impress us with the fact that there are *radical* difficulties in the way of maintaining the original healthy condition of the city. There can be found no purer water or air on the face of the globe than is furnished by the elevated granite region of Georgia, upon one of the highest points of which stands the city of Atlanta. But when you have a population of thirty thousand people, or more, upon an area whose diameter does not exceed two, or two and a half miles, without any means of removing the accumulations arising from the varied wants and necessities incident to crowded humanity other than the simple ground upon which we stand, aided by the rains which the clouds may send us occasionally, and sometimes at long intervals during the hot and dry season when we most require their aid, there would seem to be no hope except from *burying* these foul incidents. In other words it is *impossible* to have *sewerage* without water passing through your cuts in the earth in a constant stream. This cannot be had in time to meet our present necessities. That a system of water-works is indispensable for at least the centre of your city for pure water to drink, (the wells here having already become impure) as well as for your safety from fire and the suffocating dust to which the city is peculiarly subject, from its elevated location, high winds, etc., does not admit of discussion; but this you can not have to day or this summer.

Is there any course that can be suggested to meet the demands of the hour? Abuse of the city authorities or loud and long calls upon them alone, will not accomplish the desired object. They must have a public sentiment to sustain them in taking any new or decisive measures for the relief of the city, as well as the means which may be necessary for that purpose. It is obvious that the main sources of disease within our borders arise:

First, from the attempt to carry off excrementitious and refuse material from the central part of the city by sewerage without water, from which you find at all the outlets a constant escape of immense volumes of foul gases poisoning the entire air of the city to a greater or less extent and rendering that part of the city very far from salubrious even in healthy seasons, during the summer.

Secondly, and perhaps a greater source of disease is found in the thousands of privies and water closets, (improperly named) all over the city from which foul odors are constantly escaping. These are either upon the surface or a few feet within the ground, and are sufficient alone to render the entire air of the city not only unpleasant, (as any one can determine by going out at night) but very far from healthy.

That there are other sources of disease attributed to want of drainage and inattention to cleanliness connected with domestic affairs, especially culinary, is, of course, admitted; but it is believed that those first mentioned are the great sources of trouble. In our judgment it would be far better to close up entirely all the openings to the present sewers, rather than to allow the escape of the gases, as at present; but it is believed to be entirely practicable to so "trap" these sewers as to render them, to a great extent, innocuous. If this cannot be done, it would be well to close up every opening, and if need be, abandon their use entirely and substitute surface drainage until you can get a supply of running water for the centre of the city. And in regard to the other prominent source of trouble it is suggested as advisable for the time to bury the foul masses with earth, an abundance of the finest clay, (far better than lime as a disinfectant and absorbent,) being found upon every lot.

By all means let your City Council and Board of Health do all they can in other directions, in keeping clean surface drains, lining, etc., provided these do not take the place of more important means or remedies. Of course these suggestions only apply to the present emergency.

You must have fresh running water for the centre of your city at no distant period, or it will become uninhabitable from several causes. You must have some substitute for the present utter neglect of health and decency in the manner of disposing of excrementitious material. This can only be found in one of three ways, either by a *perfect system* of water sewerage; by pits or wells at least twenty feet deep (gradually destroying all your drinking water from wells) or by the "earth closet" system. For the present, the latter is perhaps the only practicable plan and this is *perfectly* so, and could even now be inaugurated at a very small expense to each individual and to the immense saving of comfort and life While it is very true that cholera does not naturally belong to this region, and no case of genuine cholera has appeared here, no flippant opinion as to the impossibility of its visitation can avail, in opposition to the well known fact that a large portion of the continent is suffering from an *epidemic* bowel affection, and with the fact that we have the artificial local influences which are admitted to be *exciting causes, at least*, so conspicuous in our midst. OBSERVER.

DEATH OF T. E. HOLLIDAY.

A True Account of this Terrible Affair.

This unfortunate man, who met his death on Monday last, brought this misfortune on himself by his rash and reckless conduct. Having gotten himself into the offense of trying to commit murder. The warrant, duly issued by a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Rose, the Magistrate of the 242d Militia District, in which Holliday resided, was placed in the hands of Mr. Sey, the Constable of the District, the legal fees for the service of the writ being $3 50. Sey, in the discharge of his duty, proceeded to the residence of the homicide to make the arrest. Holliday, as soon as he saw the bailiff, seized an axe, and threatened to kill the first man who attempted to arrest him. The bailiff and two or three gentlemen, who had gone over with him, were entirely unprepared for any such emergency as this, left and went home, after telling Holliday that if he would be at the court ground next morning at ten o'clock, the time fixed for the preliminary trial before the justice of the peace, he would not be troubled at all. This he refused to do. On the next day the Constable summoned a force of eleven men, hoping, by the number summoned, that Holliday would see the folly of resistence. He was also careful to select men who had never been charged by Holliday with any violation of the enforcement laws, and so far as this was possible, to select men who had no prejudice toward this unhappy man. The posse was composed of some of the best men in Jackson county; men who have never been charged with the violation of any law, and fortunately, there went also with the posse Dr. Mallty, a physician, who happened to be near there, and who, not participating in the transaction, was an unprejudiced witness of the entire affair. The posse first went to the house of Holliday, and learning that he was out in one of his fields, immediately proceeded to the field. When first seen by Holliday, they were in about 75 yards of him, and his double barreled shot gun was between him and them. He ran toward them, with a view to seize his gun.

The officer called to him not to take his gun, but to surrender quietly, as he had a warrant for his arrest. This request was repeated by several of the posse. Regardless of this, by this time Holiday had reached his gun, and at once, throwing it to his shoulder and exclaiming loud enough to be heard by men working in the neighboring fields, "G——d d——n you, I will kill you, fired at one of the posse, David Hancock, Esq. Mr. Hancock, seeing that aim was taken at him fell on his hands and knees, and the large swan shot of Holliday's charge tore through the back of Hancock's shirt, scorching his back and riddling his shirt. At the same time, Mr. Simeon Martin, one of the posse, was struck on the leg, and Mr. Isaac Austin received two shot holes through his boot. The posse immediately returned the fire, and Holliday, apparently unhurt, ran over the brow of a little hill, loading his gun as he ran. The posse followed, and when they ran over the hill, were saluted with another load of shot, at a distance of thirty yards, and Holliday was then shot down in the act of capping the last barrel, which he had reloaded. There was near where he fell a large Belgian musket loaded with buckshot and ball, to which he was all the time making his way. These are the facts in detail, as developed by the evidence of the witnesses before the coroner's jury.

The jury, composed in the main of elderly men of the highest standing, who, with no hesitation, returned a verdict that Holliday met his death by the hands of the posse; and that it was a necessary act of self defense on their part in execution of the process of the law. Mrs Holliday herself said that Holliday declared his intention to die rather than be taken, and Mr. Dennard, a man working on the place with him, corroborated the statement, and said that Holliday asked him that morning to help him fight the posse when they came.—*North East Georgian.*

PEASE AND HIS WIFE.—This admirably matched couple keep a restaurant that is filled with every good thing a hungry man, woman or child could possibly desire. All this, too, at most reasonable prices. To those of our readers who ever eat anything, and we presume a few are occasionally in that fix, we unhesitatingly recommend this well-known couple. Call upon them. You will get an elegant meal, at a cheap price, and be most courteously waited upon.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

Episcopal.

ST. PHILIP'S.—Preaching at the usual morning hour, by Rev. R. W. B. Elliot. Reverdy Estill, assistant minister.

ST. LUKE'S.—Over Orphan's School Building—Services by the pastor, Rev. G. McCauley, at the usual hour.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. J. Henry Smith, of North Carolina.

CENTRAL.—Services at the usual hour this morning by Rev. John Jones.

WILSON'S CHAPEL.—Preaching to-night at 8 o'clock by Rev. John Jones.

Baptist.

FIRST BAPTIST.—No preaching this morning. Address to the ladies at night by Rev. D. Wills.

SECOND BAPTIST.—Services morning and night, at the usual hours, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours by Rev. G. R. Moore, pastor. The funeral of Mr and Mrs. Shumate and three children will be preached this morning.

FOURTH BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours, by Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor.

FIFTH BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours by Rev. J. F. Edens, pastor.

Methodist.

FIRST METHODIST.—Dr. Harrison will preach this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

TRINITY.—Services at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. C. A. Evans, pastor.

EVANS' CHAPEL.—Services at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. J. M. Dickey, pastor.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL.—Preaching at the usual hour this morning, by Rev. W. H. Potter, P. E., and to-night by Rev. P. M. Rykers, pastor.

ST. PAUL'S.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. G. H. Pattillo, pastor.

MCDONOUGH STREET MISSION CHAPEL.—Services at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. C. C. Davis, pastor.

Christian.

HUNTER STREET.—Services at the usual hours by Rev. T. M. Harris, pastor.

Northern Methodist.

LOYD STREET.—Services at the usual hours, by Rev. E. O. Fuller, pastor.

PEW RENTING.—First Baptist Church. Rev. R. W. Warren, pastor. Pew-holders, and those interested in securing pews or sittings in this church, are notified that the new system will take effect on the first day of July, and that the pews will be rented at the church, Tuesday, 24th June inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All interested are requested to be in attendance. By order of the pew committee.

Educational Commencements.

GREENE-BORO FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Annual literary address 12 M., June 27, by Rev. Hugh F. Oliver, of Madison.

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.—June 26. Address at 4 P. M., by Gen. John B. Gordon. Prizes delivered at 8 P. M. by Gen. A. H. Colquitt.

HOGANSVILLE INSTITUTE.—Commencement sermon June 22, by Rev. Henry Quigg. Annual address July 1st, by Jesse M. Goss, of Atlanta.

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Dahlonega.—Commencement sermon July 6, by Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, Chancellor of the State University. July 9, addresses by Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, Hon. H. P. Bell and W. G. Whidby.

MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE—Forsyth—Commencement sermon July 13, by Bishop George F. Pierce. Literary address July 16, by Rev. J. Dixon, D. D., of Augusta.

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES, No. II.

Articles Selected and Written for the Constitution.

BY GEO. SHARP, JR.

THE SANCY.

This diamond, is of an almond shape, and weighs fifty-three and one-half carats.

This stone was found on the body of the Duke of Burgundy, and was afterwards, in 1473, bought by the King of Portugal; in 1689 he sold it to Nicolas de Bally, Baron de Sancy, from whom it derives its name. Sancy sent it to the King as a present, by the hands of a servant, who, being attacked by robbers, swallowed the stone, and after his death the stone was found in his body. It finally came into the hands of James II. of England, who sold it to Louis XIV., for £30,000.

In the French revolutions it disappeared, along with the renowned blue diamond, which, strange to say, has never reappeared.

Some years later the Sancy was sold to Prince Paul Demidoff.

The Pasha of Egypt, as its name denotes, this brilliant belongs, or did belong, to Ibrahim Pasha. It weighs forty carats; is of octagonal shape, and is brilliant cut; it is of very good quality and lively.

THE HASSAK, OR HASSAC, DIAMOND.

This diamond weighs 78 5-8 carats, and before its recutting by order of the proprietor, the Marquis of Westminster, weighed 82¼ carats.

It is of triangular form, with rounded face's, and was sold to Rundell and Bridge, in 1818, by the Esa India Company. Originally it was taken by the Marquis of Hastings, at the conquest of the Deccan. When Messrs. Rundell & Bridge retired from the business, it was sold by auction.

THE PIGOTT DIAMOND.

Late in the last century this diamond was sold by lottery for the sum of £30,000 pounds; it was subsequently bought by Rundell & Bridge for £25,000. The weight is 83½ carats. It was afterwards sold to the Pasha of Egypt for £30,000. The present possessor is not known.

Local and Business Notices.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY.—10,000 cash gifts, paid in full. $100,000 for only $10. Send in your orders for tickets in the grand distribution of July 8th, as only a few are on hand, *and all will be sold.* Redwine & Fox, Phillips & Crew, Agents. june22—d1t

HAVE you seen "Cobbin's Child's Commentator on the Bible, for the Home Circle," by Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M. A., of England. First American edition, illustrated with 250 engravings. Among the vast number of books published, this is the first of the kind ever attempted by any author. Highly recommended by pastors of all denominations. Be sure to get a copy for your children, from the agent now in Atlanta, to operate in the interest of the Commentator. 500 copies sold to the families and Sunday schools in Savannah and Macon. june22—d1t

WITH all the boasting of the Sewing Machine Companies, it is singular that there is but one of them that can make a perfect machine at the factory. The branch offices of the Weed Sewing Machine Company are the only ones that receive their machines in a complete, finished condition. All the other companies have to readjust and reset theirs before they can be put on the market. Most of them, indeed, ruin their new machines by power, at a high rate of speed, to wear them smooth, and make them fit to sell. The machinery of the Weed being almost entirely of steel, and made on the principle of the Elgin watch, are turned out in such a finished condition that its parts do not require to be fitted to each other, nor does it need any readjustment. We believe it is the most perfect thing of its kind. All good people who do not want a cheap machine, or a cast iron one, will do well to call at the office of the Weed Sewing machine Company and examine this celebrated machine.

COME every body. We are selling our entire stock of spring and summer clothing at panic prices.
june22—dtf M. & J. HIRSCH.

FINE clothing at a sacrifice at
M. & J. HIRSCH'S.
june22—dtf

ANOTHER STOCK OF DRY GOODS SLAUGHTERED!—John Keely has just purchased, and will offer for sale, commencing Monday, the 23d inst., the stock of Mr. F. C. White, of Rome, Georgia, consisting in part of dress goods, ladies' underwear, black and white laces, fringes, corsets, notions, white pique, linen goods, pants goods, silks, satins, etc., bleached and brown domestics, and DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

Having purchased the above at 25 cents on the dollar of New York cost, I will sell the same at a like proportion of Atlanta market price. In addition to this, the remainder of the stock from the "London Store" will be run off at incredibly low prices. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Call at once and buy choice goods at prices never before asked in Atlanta for similar goods, at John Keely's, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. june22—d2t.

CALL at J. W. Burke & Co.'s, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets, and get a copy of Bump's Law and Practice of Bankruptcy. june22—d6t

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE imparts a natural color, remedies the bad effects of inferior dyes. The Barbers all recommend it.
june17—d1w&w1t

REMOVAL.—I have removed to the large and commodious store on Whitehall street, between D. C. Seymour's and the Atlanta Furniture Factory, where I will be glad to see all my friends and customers. I will sell goods cheaper than ever. The Oil Department is separate and apart from the store. JOHN T. HAGAN.
june4—dtf

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—Come and get bargains for one more week in furniture. Archer is selling out at cost, 82 Whitehall street.
may15—dtf

CLOSING out entire stock of Boots and Shoes, at Heyman Bro's., next to Chamberlin & Boynton, Whitehall Street.
may25-2tawtf

GET your bargains in Boots and Shoes of Heyman & Bro., Whitehall Street.
may25-2tawtf

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,
Faultless fit,
Fashionable cut,
Best workmanship,
The largest stock of piece goods
For Coats and Vests,
For Pants,
For Full Suits.
REHFMAN & BAB,
Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.
may20—dtf

THE CONSTITUTION BOOK BINDERY.—No printing office is complete without a Book Bindery. Having found out this long since, we, at considerable expense, added one to our office and are now prepared to do all manner of Binding and Ruling. Law Books bound in the best style. Pamphlets, Magazines, in fact, books of all kinds are printed in our Job Office and bound in our Bindery. Old Books re-bound and made good as new. Send your work to the Constitution Bindery.
may31—dtf.

$10,000 worth of Boots and Shoes must be sold within thirty days at Heyman & Bro's.
may25-2tawtf

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.
may16-dtf

M. HEYMAN & BRO., offer to sell their Boots and Shoes regardless of price.
may25-2tawtf

A REINFORCEMENT DEMANDED.—When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and unadulterated, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.
june18—deod1w&w1t

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ATLANTA, June 21, 1873.

Cotton—Middling, 17¼a18¼; low middling, 16¼a17¼; good ordinary, 16½; ordinary, 15 14 1-4.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50a11; extra family, $9 25a10 25; family $9 00a9 50; extra $8 9 20; superfine, $8 50a7 50; fine $4a6.

Wheat nominal—Red, $1 60; white, $1 70.

Lime—43a50c per bushel.

Corn—Yellow, 77c by car load, and white 80c.

Meal, 80c.

Lard—Tierce, 10¼a11; keg, 11½; bucket, 11¼a12.

Bacon—Clear sides, 11 1 4; clear rib, 11; shoulders, 9¼. Plain hams 13a13 1-2; sugar cured 15a16.

Bulk—Clear sides, 10 1-2; clear rib, 10 1-4.

Hay—Timothy, $1 60a1 75; clover, $1 a1 65.

Oats 55.

Coal—Lump, by car load, at 20c; blacksmith, 22½.

The above are the quotations of wholesale prices to-day as given by the committee on quotations of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 21, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—We repeat quotations of yesterday, there being no change.

Cotton quiet at 17¼a18c.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money, 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 14; selling at 1 16.

Silver—Buying 1 06, selling 1 10.

Corn Meal 80c.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 15½.

Chickens—Grown, 25a30c; spring, 15a20.

Butter 20a30c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; powdered 13½; granulated 13; Demerra 11 1-2a12 standard A 12½; extra C 12; yellow C 11½; brown 10¼a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $3 25a3 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 27; barrels 32; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights 20 1-2a21.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Mocs 22a25; Rio 22a25.

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

S. N. PAPOT & CO., Proprietors.

ASSISTED BY

R. C. COFFIN, late of the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida.

W. H. MAYSON, late of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

JOHN E. POOLE, Pulaski House, Savannah. jun30-dtf

WANTED.

A LADY thoroughly qualified to instruct, desires a position as Resident Governess. Can furnish the very highest references. Address H. E. S.
Care Paper Trade Journal,
No. 14 Park Place, New York.
June21-d3t

T. F. GRADY'S

RAILROAD ALE AND LIQUOR HOUSE,

22 Alabama Street.

JUST RECEIVED, CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY—A sure preventive against cholera. Also, pure French Brandies, Wines, Gins, Whiskies and Cigars. Cincinnati Beer, Ale and Porter on draught. The only place where you can get pure Jersey Cider.

Don't forget the place, near Georgia Railroad Depot. june21-d3t

INFORMATION WANTED,

CONCERNING a little girl who left my home June 24, at five o'clock in the afternoon. She has fair skin, blue eyes, short brown hair, a little stooped in her shoulders, she wore a striped purple calico dress, and green checked bonnet. Any information concerning this child will be thankfully received. Address Mrs. C. J. M., Atlanta P. O. Said child is twelve years old. June21-3t

GEORGIA—DeKalb County.

CHESHAM'S OFFICE, May 21, 1873.

E. S. GUIN has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 24 day of June, at 1873, at my office.
JOHN R. STEWARD, Ordinary.
may27—w2w Printer's fee $5